Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 30. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1874. NO. 42.

AFFAIRS IN ALABAMA.

[illegible] people of Alabama de[illegible] receive, the [illegible] sympathy of all true men in [illegible] of the country. They [illegible] greater wrongs or [illegible], however, than those [illegible] North Carolina have [illegible] to undergo. We had [illegible] of the storm a while [illegible] it is their turn. We [illegible] need not remind them that a brave heart is the best thing with which to fight the minions of Mr. Attorney General Williams, the man to whom the President has virtually abdicated [illegible]

Of course the purpose of the Alaba[illegible] is to influence the approaching election, but that it will [illegible] there can be little reason [illegible] it a bold and fearless [illegible] Colonel Forsythe, the editor of the [illegible] Register. His utterances are [illegible] worthy of commendation.

[illegible] Register says:

[illegible] it has been an[illegible] that the three citizens of [illegible] have been brought to [illegible] by U. S. Marshal [illegible] warrant sworn out by [illegible] person, to answer to [illegible] the murder of Billings [illegible] the intimidation of ne[illegible]. The last suggestion is to [illegible] of jurisdiction to the United [illegible] and bring the pris[illegible] within the reach of the enforce[illegible]. The prisoners are to have [illegible] a United States Co[illegible] to-day. The Reg[illegible] full and careful re[illegible] as fast as it [illegible] the county have but one [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the whole scheme [illegible] had determined to [illegible] by the Attorney [illegible] Washington city, and [illegible] was in the West, [illegible] by the Attorney [illegible] the dirty work that [illegible] will proceed to [illegible] Sumter, and by [illegible] cavalry forces [illegible] through the county, [illegible] he is safe to [illegible] his rascally cause, [illegible] public opinion of [illegible] schemes [illegible]. We await the [illegible] further comment. [illegible] charac[illegible] tyran[illegible] com[illegible]. They should [illegible] thoughts [illegible]. If we have [illegible] it is necessary to [illegible] prepared to unite in [illegible] defence. There[illegible] Attorney-General [illegible] these Ja[illegible] is a stand[illegible] justice, and it will [illegible] of perse[illegible] what Attorney [illegible] [illegible] to vindicate [illegible] at the polls.

[illegible] arrived in [illegible] of a change of ap[illegible]. They are the [illegible] and we [illegible] will be neglected. [illegible] public spirited and [illegible] to it that they do [illegible] the finest talent and [illegible].

CONVENTIONS.

[illegible] a very [illegible] upon the Legisla[illegible] necessity for a Con[illegible] Convention, refers to the [illegible] as to the true [illegible] Convention really is—[illegible] to be entirely dis[illegible] above the people, in[illegible] of them, having plenary [illegible] powers; a body com[illegible] by legislative will, [illegible] upon laws and Con[illegible], and to [illegible] such a [illegible] chance or [illegible] suggest. [illegible] says that the difficul[illegible] around [illegible] popular ma[illegible] to do with the [illegible] the call of a [illegible] amount[illegible] the [illegible] of our Constitutions. [illegible] 1776 seemed so per[illegible] that there is not the [illegible] given by which defects in that instrument, sure to be developed by time, were to be made. Therefore, when the necessity came, the means to alter the Constitution had not been provided for. The *Recorder* continues:

The legislature of 1834 took the initiative in relief, and, while disclaiming all right and power themselves to alter the fundamental law, they adopted measures to ascertain the will of the people and to carry it into effect. They ordered an election to be held to ascertain the will of the people in calling a Convention. This Convention, we all know, met in 1835, and amended the Constitution so much to their satisfaction, that they, too, like the fathers of '76, thought it perfect, and never afterward to be touched. They did go a little farther, it is true—they gave a power of legislative amendment, and a mode by which a Convention of the people might be called by the Legislature—both methods so trammeled by contingencies, as scarcely ever to be available.

The Convention of 1868 cannot be called a Convention of the people of North Carolina. It was called into existence by military power. Its work was not the work of the people of North Carolina. It was done by ex-soldiers of the United States army; by hangers on of that army when in a state of war, dropped when peace came or where plunder or political preferment seemed most promising; by negroes, lately liberated from the chains of slavery, ignorant of the meaning of the words they uttered and blindly unconscious of the trust they held; and lastly, by a few native whites, whose indifference to their mother State in the hour of her peril had rendered them competent to the oaths they took.

But this Convention, in the Constitution it framed, did not entirely cut off the means of relief, should it, too, prove oppressive. It left the methods of amendment and the mode of calling a Convention as they found it in the Constitution of 1835. They reaffirmed it *totidem verbis*.

Thus we have seen what constitutes a convention of the people; we have seen the impediments thrown in the way of calling one for light and transient causes; we have seen the forms given to call one when necessity arises; and we see the sovereign power of the people interposed to guard themselves against the abuse of trust by their deputies.

Now, every Conservative, without exception, admits the need of Constitutional reform. Why then should there be longer doubt or hesitation, when necessity, right, power, opportunity all combine to invite and urge to immediate action?

AN OLD CLASSMATE.

We find in the Memphis *Appeal* the following notice of an old friend and classmate at the University of North Carolina, who has been nominated for the Legislature in Tennessee. While it will be most gratifying to Col. Galloway's numerous friends in this State, to know that he is so highly appreciated in the home of his adoption, we can assure those people that no truer or more trust-worthy man lives, nor one in whom they can more safely confide their interests. In every position in life, as boy and man, he has proved himself worthy of the confidence of his fellow-citizens. His success in his present canvass will be as pleasant to us as it will be beneficial to his constituents.

The *Appeal* says:

OUR NOMINEE FOR FLOATER.

We understand that Colonel John M. Galloway, the candidate for Floater in the counties of Shelby and Fayette, will make an active and vigorous canvass. He has been absent from the State for some time, and his nomination was secured without any effort on his part, which is a high compliment to him personally. Colonel Galloway is a citizen of Fayette, and as he is an unobtrusive, retiring gentleman, he is not generally known in Shelby. Being a stranger to them, it is proper to say that he was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina; graduated at Chapel Hill in 1854 with distinguished honors; read law with Chief-Justice Pearson, of North Carolina and commenced the practice of law at the beginning of the war. He was among the first to volunteer when the war commenced; enlisted as a private, and was rapidly promoted, until he was made a Lieutenant-Colonel. At the close of the war Colonel Galloway removed to West Tennessee, and located on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, in Fayette county, where he engaged in an extensive lumber business. Galloway's Station derives its name from his place of business. Colonel Galloway has been a successful business man, and commands the respect of the community, as was evidenced by the efforts of the Fayette delegation to secure his nomination. Colonel Galloway is a gentleman of fine practical sense. He is an earnest, effective speaker, reasons closely and logically, while his language is terse and to the point. His name is the synonym of integrity and lofty patriotism—a man of rare attainments and universal popularity. Colonel Galloway would make a working, pains-taking member of the Tennessee Legislature. He will receive the cordial support of the Democrats and Conservatives of Shelby county, and judging from the zealous manner in which the Fayette delegation pressed his nomination he will receive a cordial support in that county.

THE BAR-ROOM REMEDY for all ailments is Rum Bitters, surcharged with *Fusel Oil*, a deadly element, rendered more active by the pungent astringents with which it is combined. If your stomach is weak and liver or bowels disordered, strengthen and regulate them with VINEGAR BITTERS, a purely VEGETABLE ALTERNATIVE and APERIENT, free from alcohol and capable of infusing new vitality into your exhausted system. 4w

Convention—A Letter from Judge Manly.

The opinions of Judge Manly upon all questions have so long commanded the respect and confidence of the people of North Carolina that it is with great satisfaction we lay before our readers his emphatic endorsement of the position the JOURNAL has taken in the discussion now pending in regard to the calling of a Convention.

Judge Manly's letter is in reply to one asking the following questions:

1st. Do you think the best interests of the people of North Carolina require their Constitution, the "Canby Constitution" so-called, to be materially and speedily amended?

2d. If, in your opinion, material changes in the Constitution ought to be speedily made, which mode of making those changes, do you think the best interests of the people of North Carolina demand should be adopted, that by Legislative enactment or that Convention?

3d. The Conservative-Democratic party having an undoubted two-thirds vote in each House of the General Assembly, what do you think is the duty of that party in reference to the call of a Convention by the Legislature at its approaching session for the purpose of amending the Constitution?

JUDGE MANLY'S LETTER.

NEWBERN, Oct. 1st, 1874.

GENTLEMEN:—While I disclaim for my opinions all significance above those of my fellow-men, the emergency is believed to be sufficiently grave to demand an answer from every one to the questions you put. It is, therefore, from a sense of duty as well as from courtesy that I reply to your letter of the 29th ult.

1. The Constitution ought, in my judgment, to be amended in many material respects, and it should be done at once, as indispensibly preliminary to useful legislation. There is no person in the State, it seems to me, who has the sense to form a judgment upon the subject at all, and who, at the same time, is capable of freeing himself from the blinding effects of prejudice and self interest, who does not understand and acknowledge this. Many of its provisions are foreign to our habits and modes of life, unsuited to the condition of our people, cumbrous and expensive. It is tainted with an arrogant use of moral platitudes and exhortations, is unintelligible or absurd in parts, and has many matters crystalized into constitutional law which belong to the evanescent and changeable ideas of the day and ought to have been left to the domain of ordinary legislation.

This being the character of the institution under which we are now attempting to conduct public affairs, I can conceive of no sound reason, should there be strength enough in the two Houses of Assembly to change it, why we should not reform and make it harmonize with our wishes.

2. Of the two modes of amendment, that by a Convention of delegates from the people, is the only one which meets our need. The mode by acts of successive Assemblies is dilatory, and is, indeed, hardly practicable, where many amendments are required. Such mode is appropriate only when a single amendment is wanted, or at most a few.

With defects and blemishes interwoven in every part, as in our case, it requires a council, sitting together, and freely interchanging views, to eliminate them thoroughly and leave the law in a consistent state. It is not possible to inform people in their neighborhood meetings of the intended sense of a variety of amendments, of their relations to each other, and of their general effect upon the whole. The experience of mankind has shown that in such cases, a full understanding and complete and satisfactory work can only be done by persons acting collectively, (*collegialiter*). The force of the objection to legislative amendment, will be plainer when you consider that each amendment must be in a separate bill in order to avoid the risk of losing the whole by the failure on the part of the second legislature to pass the bill identical in all its parts, that was proposed by the first. A question is made as to the validity of the amendments of August 1873 upon the ground above indicated, which is now pending we are informed in the Supreme Court of the State. A Convention is the only adequate remedy for the intolerable political evils that beset us and the sooner it is called the better.

3. Premising all proper respect and deference to the approaching General Assembly, and relying upon their better judgment for wise and patriotic action in the premises, I proceed to answer your third interrogatory. If the requisite number in each House concur as to the necessity of a Convention I see no reason why it should not be called this winter.

The experience of the past few years convinces me that legislation in North Carolina to any good end must be crippled and inefficient as long as the constitution remains as it is. We are passing continually from bad to worse. We are encumbered with public debt that must ultimately crush us, unless something be done. The opportunity for selfish and unprincipled demagogues still further to encumber and plunder us is afforded by the laws as they now stand; and these must be changed—The risk of losing the present majorities, if such risk would be incurred by action (which I do not believe) is insignificant compared with the great benefits to be derived from the amendments proposed. The evil would be of trifling import, temporary in its nature, and reparable at the ballot-box; the good great, permanent, and lasting probably for all time to come. The summer elections prove a wide spread opposition to the existing order of things. It was a popular upheaval under the chafings of the laws and the oppressions and impoverishment incidental to their administration. The people had honestly endeavored to accommodate themselves to the harness that had been invented for them, but without success. They had turned from side to side for relief, but found none. No longer able to bear it, using the power still happily left in them by the laws, they now send to the Assembly the suggestive number of two-thirds of Conservative Democrats opposed to these laws and to this rule. This is the way I interpret the elections of the summer.

If the work of changing the Constitution is not done this winter it will amount to an indefinite postponement. It will be a confession on the part of the Conservative party that it is powerless for good, and the good sense of constituents will at once call for its dissolution. A two-thirds majority is a rare providence in the history of parties in free governments. If we fail to avail ourselves of it to accomplish an acknowledged necessary good, it would argue an indifference to the to the future of our State unworthy of freemen.

The objection to a Convention arising from apprehensions, that certain features in the Constitution, as it now stands, might be interfered with could be obviated in the organic law of the Assembly by calling a restricted Convention. As a Convention can only be legally constituted upon a call of the Legislature, it follows that any convention assembling without call, or acting outside of the call, would be revolutionary and not constitutional. The Convention called in 1835 was a restricted Convention. The restriction was recognized as obligatory by the convention under the leadership of some of the greatest minds North Carolina has ever produced, then in the Convention. I take it for granted, therefore, that a Convention now called can be restricted from interfering with certain subjects—as for instance, the condition of the colored people of the State and the homestead provision now made by law, and that such restriction would be scrupulously obeyed. Not that I think such restriction at all necessary; for the rights of the colored people are secured by the Constitution of the United States which is the paramount law, and any change indeed would be against the wishes of our people; and the homestead provision, is engraven deeply in the affections of all classes of citizens, and no representative body would dare to go contrary to this feeling. But nevertheless, to quiet all apprehension let a restricted Convention be called, and as an additional security, by all means, let the Constitution, when amended, be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection.

It should be remembered that the Constitution cannot be changed except when the dissatisfied party is in a two thirds majority and in possession of the incidental powers and perquisites. If this condition be "*per se*" such a happy one that no amendment of the Constitution should be attempted, for fear of disturbing it, it follows, logically, that we shall never change our Constitution any more, however much we may think it needed.

I conclude by repeating the suggestion that tidal waves in politics are not periodical as are the tides of the ocean. They come now and then, when most needed, and wise men avail themselves of them to get into a port of safety.

I am, with much respect,
Your obedient servant,
M. E. MANLY.

Will our Conservative exchanges in the State give their readers the benefit of Judge Manly's views on the Convention question?

[For the Journal.]

Carolina Central Railway.

A recent travel over this rail road enables the writer to state that this great work is being pushed with the utmost speed to completion. The evidence of progress and of efficiency which meets the observing traveller on all sides, united to the impartial opinion of others who are fully competent to judge, shows that the work is in good hands. From all sources the information comes further that the Chief Engineer and Superintendent, Colonel Fremont, everywhere acknowledged to be one of the very best rail road managers in our whole Southern land, is working with his characteristic energy and efficiency. While he throws his time and soul so nobly into the management and completion of this great enterprize, one of the most valuable of the superior qualifications of this able administrative officer, is his capacity to ensure proper attention to duty on the part of his subordinates. Neglect of duty he will tolerate in none of those around and under him. With all *fortiter in re*, which has always made him so useful, time and contact with the world has given him more of the *suaviter in modo*, and herein consists an explanation of his increase of popularity as well as his increase in usefulness. While he is no politician, and heartily despises the tricks and arts of the demagogue, it is remarked all along the road which he so often traverses, that Col. Fremont now-a-days is seldom out of humor.

The trains will soon reach Monroe, already a thriving place and destined to be one of our most thrifty and populous railroad towns. Indeed it is manifest that this entire road is destined to be dotted at almost every station with growing, enterprising and populous towns, and in a very few years. They have the back country to sustain them as well as the road, which is already enhancing greatly the value of real estate and developing finely the material resources of the fertile and admirable country through which it passes. Having reached Monroe, we were informed that the track-layers will then commence at Charlotte and, working east, will meet about the middle or at McAlpin Creek.

What may we of Wilmington look for on the completion of this great railroad? An impetus will be given, not alone to our city, but to the adjacent sections and surrounding counties, which will make glad the hopes and hearts of all our citizens, and verify the predictions of its most sanguine and devoted friends. It will be the great artery and life-sustaining source of our growth, prosperity, wealth and strength. In all these elements, as well as in population and enterprise, Wilmington will be doubled, tripled and quadrupled, in a few years, and Norfolk, Savannah and other cities on the coast, will no longer be ahead of our rapidly growing city by the sea. That these statements, so full of interest to every Wilmingtonian, and which ought to excite the pride of every North Carolinian in behalf of this largest and most prosperous city in the State, are not visionary, but are reasonable and well-grounded, look at the vast and innumerable resources, and tremendous mines of wealth, ready to be poured into the lap of Wilmington as soon as the magnificent enterprise of this road is completed. We utter the authoritative assurances of those authorized to speak, in saying that at a very early day the road will be completed to Charlotte, one hundred and eighty-eight (188) miles from Wilmington. Thence on the Western Division, fifty miles further to Buffalo Creek, within four miles of Shelby, the line measuring two hundred and thirty-eight (238) miles (from Wilmington to the foot of the mountains) now about ready for the iron horse. As this Carolina Central Road taps at Charlotte, the system of railways, five in number, converging at that city, it will necessarily draw the rich products of the Great West to Wilmington, where improvements now going on in our river and harbor, so auspicious for good, will make our port one of the best and most attractive on the Atlantic coast. It is demonstrable that this is the shortest line from Charlotte to tide-water, by fifty-two miles, as against Charleston, one hundred and sixty-five as against Norfolk, and is ninety-five miles shorter than to Richmond. The location of the line, through vast and endless resources of timber, agriculture, and rich minerals, with feeders and arms stretching in all directions, no one who examines the map of the country through which it passes and sees its actual and prospective connections, can fail to admit that it will not only be the great trunk line between Charlotte and Wilmington, but that it will build up our city as above indicated. Then let our merchants and all our business men take hope and vie one with another, in every way encouraging this road and in making wise and enterprising efforts to bring trade, freight and travel to our city. We are about to begin, as this road approaches completion, a new era of prosperity and greatness as a city. Facts and statistics, the relation between cause and effect, the history of railroads in this country, unite with the lessons of experience and the teachings of political economy and the laws of commerce in proving these statements to be correct. We need more of faith, energy and determination; more of correct appreciation of our facilities and resources; more of city pride and State pride, and more of grateful regard and sustaining support of those leading men in Wilmington, the Cape Fear, and the whole State, who now, as in the past, wear the armor of patriotism, state pride and an uncompromising devotion to the moral, material, educational, and internal improvement interests of North Carolina. ONWARD.

October 6, 1874.

[Special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

The Approaching Session of Congress—Senator Carpenter and the Louisiana Question—Slanders against the South—Stories of Outrages, &c.

THE COMING SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Information obtained from the best sources leads to the conclusion that the coming session of Congress will abound in as much, if not more, political discussion than any session since the close of the war, and that there will also be several important investigations set on foot. The prospect, therefore, for business legislation of any material consequence is slight, as the working days of the entire session will be comprised within the short space of about two and a half months. Influential members of both Houses express the opinion that another investigation into Louisiana affairs cannot be avoided; and from the developments of the last few weeks it is apprehended such an investigation, if ordered, will be as protracted as that which was conducted Winter before last.

SENATOR CARPENTER.

The published defence of his course in receiving a large fee from Mr. Kellogg reached here to-day. It has been much commented on, and the explanation which he makes is very far from being satisfactory to any outside of those who have from first to last been in active sympathy with the Kellogg usurpation. It is now very clearly remembered that grave suspicions were entertained of the sincerity of Senator Carpenter's profession during the pendency of the Louisiana bill in the Senate, and several Senators remarked openly that they did not believe that he had any intention of passing the measure. Mr. Carpenter excuses his vote on the amendment to allow the new election provided for in the bill to be conducted under the auspices of Kellogg on the ground that otherwise Senators Sherman, Howe, and one or two others, would not vote for the bill. He had not the least shadow of an assurance from any of those Senators that they would vote for the bill under any circumstances, and he did have the most positive assurance from the entire body of Democratic Senators that they would not vote for it with the Kellogg amendment. He knew perfectly well that without Democratic votes the bill could not be carried, and when it was finally defeated his peculiar *he he* rang aloud above the derisive laughter of the other Radical Senators. That a gentlemen of the brazen front of General Butler should have also considered it necessary, in public print, to exculpate himself for receiving fees from Kellogg is looked upon as an additional indication that the Louisiana iniquity will bear still further picking. Leading Conservatives from that State aver their belief that if the full history is laid bare the blunted senses of the most extreme haters of the South would recoil at the prospect.

SOUTHERN AFFAIRS AND THE ELECTIONS.

Contary to the opinion which was expressed by Radical politicians here at the time of the uprising against Kellogg, advices received here from all quarters of the North and West are to the effect that it has had no untoward effect upon Conservative prospects at the approaching elections. It is learned, however, that the stories of Southern outrages which have been so industriously disseminated by the Attorney-General and the carpet-bag Congressmen have not been without some effect, and, in consequence thereof, the chances of Democratic success in some of the doubtful Congressional districts are not so promising as they were. Apropos of this "Southern outrages" business, it is understood that it is in contemplation by members of both the Senate and the House to offer resolutions of inquiry on the meeting of Congress to ascertain under what authority of law the military forces of the United States are made subject to the orders of the Attorney-General without the intervention of the War Department.

No doubt at all is now entertained here that the Chattanooga Convention, which is called to meet on the 13th of this month, has as its sole object the furtherance of the selfish and unprincipled designs of the very class of men to whom so many of the Southern States owe this day their disorganized and unhappy condition. It cannot as yet be ascertained that there will be a baker's dozen at the Convention of men who can in any proper sense claim to represent anything that is good in the South. It has already been said that "Senator" Patterson, who "put through" the South Carolina Republican Convention an endorsement of General Grant for a third term, will be on hand at this Convention with a similar "endorsement." Mr. Patterson, it is said, claims that he will be as successful at Chattanooga as at Charleston. If so, this and a long

STRING OF SLANDERS

against the white people of the South will be about the only results which can be expected from this motley gathering. Some of those who propose being in attendance, and who are now here, are making a great ado over what they term extensive shipments of arms for the white leagues, which they allege have been made from Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and other points, although there is better evidence than any of them can furnish that quantities of arms which have been purchased in the last few months on Southern account were to the order of Radical emissaries and destined to be put in the hands of blacks.

As a movement to place properly before the country the real condition of affairs in the South and the true relations between the General Government and the States the project which has emanated from Nashville for a conference of Democratic Governors and influential representatives of both parties throughout the country may possibly result in benefit. Such opinion as has been expressed here to-day on the project is of a favorable character.

From the St. Louis Republican.

SQUILLS.

Mr. Squills has been Running for Office and Got Left.

When I got home last night, said Squills, the old lady was up waiting for me. I knew there was something in soak. There always is when she sits propped up in bed reading, and I knew it.

I wasn't feeling pretty good, said Squills, for I had been whitewashed in the convention, sold out body, boots and breeches, and I felt like a board yard he-cat with his back hair curled the wrong side up.

"Have you got the nomination, Squills, dear?"

I knew she had seen the evening paper, but I said "No, love," as mildly as if conventions and all such snares were beneath my notice.

"Not got the nomination, Mr. Squills?"

"No, Mrs. Squills, not that the court is aware of at this present writing. Certainly not."

"Then what do you expect to get for all the whiskey you've been pouring down those fellows' throats?"

"What fellows' throats?"

"Your friends who have been tramping in and out of my house, Mr. Squills, and borrowing your poor children's money, and running you into all kinds of disreputable places to hunt up votes, and sneaking you off into the country to barbecues and other infamous resorts paying for buggies, and making ridiculous remarks which I know you paid the reporters to work up into a speech. A nice thing you have done for yourself and me and the poor children, and then, after all, not to get anything for your pains. I'm ashamed of you, Mr. Squills; I would blush for you, but I can't, and what's more, I won't. Don't tell me, Squills, that you don't want me to blush for you, and you sitting there just as mad as a hat full of hornets. After you telling me, too, and the dear child that she should have a new silk when you got the nomination. A nice nomination you've got and those fellows who took your money and your whiskey just laughing at you and thinking what a fool for believing them. That's what hurts me in the tenderest point, Squills." I put out the light, tumbled into bed and prepared to go to sleep, but Mrs. Squills still kept at it with forty-Squills power.

"After a time exhausted nature gave way and she was silent. Then I felt a singular jiggling of the bed, and I turned round and said: 'Mrs. Squills, is that you? what in the world are you doing that for? If you want to laugh, laugh, but don't shake as if you had the buckague.'"

"Oh what a politician you are, Squills," said she. "Two weeks canvassing, and then to be skunked by a tadpole!"

"To keep peace in the family," said Squills, "I had to promise that dress, or something else, and as for the tadpole business, what can you explain to a woman?"

The Carolina Central Railway.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: The vigor in the prosecution of the work on this road in the suburbs of, and a short distance out from Charlotte is greater than since work was commenced on the road. The trestle over Town Creek, near Phifer's mill, has been completed, and is an excellent job. The timbers for the trestle over Briar Creek, two and a half miles from the city, have all been prepared, and work is now in progress on the trestle. It will be completed, we are told, by Saturday week. A quantity of iron has already arrived and is daily arriving, and track laying will begin from the depot here either to-day or to-morrow. The crossing of the track over the North Carolina Railroad was finished last evening.

The unusual vigor which has characterized the work on this road of late, is due to the well directed efforts of Captain V. Q. Johnson, the Assistant Superintendent of the road.

The grading on the road is just about finished, and two or three trestles yet to be built is all that is now delaying the road. In a very short time these will be finished, and track laying will begin and go on at a rapid rate, the iron, implements, and force for this all being ready, until the last rail is laid, and the Seaboard and Piedmont cities shall clasp hands over a direct and solid line of iron. Speed the day.

Bladen Court.

The Fall Term of Bladen County Superior Court has been in session this week. It was the first Court in Bladen of our new Judge and Solicitor, and we are pleased to learn that they have already made an excellent impression on the minds of our country neighbors. It was thought that the business would all be dispatched and that the Court would adjourn yesterday.

A friend who was present in the early part of the week says that the Judge and Solicitor were on the ground early, but could not open Court for want of a Sheriff, Mr. Sikes having failed to make his bond. Finally the Commissioners got together and elelected Mr. Wm. J. Sutton, who filed his bonds, qualified and proceeded to open Court in due form about 2 o'clock P. M. A good many cases of minor importance were disposed of in rapid succession. The case of the Buies, Councils and Hobbs, indicted for assault and battery upon John A. Edwards, which has attracted considerable attention heretofore, was decided on Tuesday. The two Buies were convicted of assault and battery, and the other defendants were acquitted.

It was understood that Riley Sutton, the negro who was indicted for killing a colored woman some time last winter, would be put upon trial Thursday. The Twiggs case was before the Grand Jury when our friend left about noon on Wednesday.

Matters about Elizabethtown wore about the usual appearance at Court times, except that instead of five or six hundred negroes as heretofore, there were scarcely fifty on the Court yard at any one time.

Rail from Clinton to Warsaw.

Mr. A. Wilkins, the gentleman who, some time since, endeavored, unsuccessfully, to start a water works company in this city, has written to the editor of the Clinton *Reporter* proposing the organization of a company for building a wooden railroad from Clinton to Warsaw, and a meeting has been called to take place in the former town on the 17th inst., for the purpose of considering the matter. As the citizens of Wilmington are themselves deeply interested in any scheme which will connect us with Sampson county by rail, we make no apology for publishing here Mr. Wilkins' letter as we find it in the *Reporter*:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 30, 1874.

Editor of Reporter, Clinton, Sampson County, N. C.:

DEAR SIR: Having seen an extract from your paper in the Wilmington JOURNAL, from which I learn your people want a branch railroad from Clinton to Warsaw, I beg leave to ask if your citizens would be satisfied with a wooden railroad until such time as the business would justify an iron rail to be laid? and would the stockholders of the plank road be willing to sell their road to a railroad company and take pay in stock of the railroad company?

These wooden railways are being introduced in many parts of the country as branches and feeders to the regular lines of railway, and are found to pay where a more expensive structure would be impracticable, and yet have subserved the public convenience in every respect as well as an iron railway.

If this idea should meet the favor of your people, I think a company could be found to undertake the construction of such a railway, if local subscriptions along the line could be had to the extent of $25,000 or $30,000, the contractors taking stock and bonds for all the road equipments would cost more than the sums named. Now can not 15[illegible] men be secured to subscribe $200 each or say

10	men each	$500	$5,000
10	"	400	4,000
20	"	300	6,000
40	"	200	8,000
70	"	100	7,000
			$30,000

If the road is really so much of a desideratum to your section, it would seem as if there ought to be but little trouble to raise this sum, and thereby have other parties come in to supplement what is necessary to complete the enterprise.

Please give me the length of the line by way of the plank road, and also advise me on what terms the plank road company will merge their line of way into the proposed railroad, and you may hear more from me on this subject. I believe you can have a railroad that will answer all the demands of your trade and travel, if your people really want such an improvement.

Very truly yours,
A. WILKINS.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY. OCTOBER 16, 1874.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS

With glad and thankful hearts we write here the story of the elections on Tuesday last. After two days of waiting and uncertainty, the returns have been received and we now know that the staunch Democrats of the two great States of Ohio and Indiana have had their hands strengthened and their hearts gladdened by the happy result which has crowned their labors. It is true that Iowa and Nebraska are still unredeemed, but this fact does not detract from our joy over the result in Ohio and Indiana. While we have good reason to believe that we have lost nothing in the two former States, we know that we have achieved a great and glorious victory in the others.

To sum up: Last night's dispatches tell us that sufficient returns have been received to guarantee that Ohio has gone Democratic by from 7,000 to 10,000 majority, a gain over the vote for Governor in 1871 of nearly the entire present vote. The indications are also positive of the election by the Democrats of fourteen out of the twenty Congressmen chosen, a gain of seven members in Ohio alone.

In Indiana the result on the State ticket is scarcely less gratifying than it is in Ohio, although we gain there less of Congressional victory. The returns as reported, indicates the election of six Republican to five Democratic Congressmen, with the two remaining districts doubtful. Should these two doubtful districts return Republican members the Democrats will have gained one Congressman. If otherwise, the gain will be three instead of one.

Surely, the fruit of these victories glory enough for one day, and we confidently look forward to seeing them followed up by other and even more signal triumphs in the great elections to take place next month.

Ah! Louisiana! Louisiana!

A SOLDIER'S MOVEMENT FOR RECONCILIATION AND RESTORATION.

An old army officer who signs himself "Assistant Adjutant General" in writing to the Chicago *Tribune*, casts all blame for existing troubles between the North and South on the politicians. He say there is no disagreement or want of respect between the soldiers who fought each other through the late unpleasantness. They never fight over their battles in anger, but meet each other with words of pleasant cheer.

According to his idea, "neither section, North or South, have any occasion to lose their respect or confidence in their soldiers. Those who are living are just as true to their people as they ever were. The differences between the two sections were left to them to settle, and they settled them to the satisfaction of both sides. The Southern soldier was whipped, and he had sense enough to know it and accept the situation. I propose that a convention of all the soldiers engaged in the late war on both sides be called at some central point to perfect an organization, and prepare some plan for the settlement of the troubles that now exist, which can be made one of in the most expedient manner. I predict that a basis can be decided upon that will be entirely satisfactory to all parties, inside of forty-eight hours, and which will meet with the approval of the masses North and South—carpet-baggers excepted. I give this for publication as a novice, with no desire for any newspaper notoriety."

The writer proposes to start an organization in Chicago, to see what can be done toward the carrying out of his proposition.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS

It may be all very well for the Northern politicians of the Republican persuasion to preach the gospel of hate against the South, says the *Constitutionalist*, and, by such agitation, preserve their hold upon power; but the business men of the East and West must perceive that such a policy long continued would involve them as well as us in a common ruin. If our planters would combine for a single season, making a very small crop of cotton and very abundant crops of grain, attempting at the same time to secure a meat supply, they could bring the North to terms in a twelvemonth. The Southern planters have, since the war, beggared themselves and yet preserved the North and the Government from bankruptcy by producing great cotton crops and "keeping their corn cribs and smoke houses in the West." So long as they continue this insane policy, so long will they remain the victims of Radical demagogues and money-changers.

The Baltimore *Sun* shows that, in addition to a dependence upon cotton for private and public solvency, Northern manufacturers are subject, to a large extent, for their future prosperity, upon a restoration of the Southern trade, which once gave employment to many Northern mechanics and factory operatives, but which has been greatly diminished, and in some cases entirely lost, owing to the impoverished condition of the Southern people. Northern capitalists hold millions of dollars in Southern State bonds which yield no income because the funds of these States have been stolen to enrich corrupt politicians, while American State credit abroad is well nigh ruined by the failure of those States to meet the interest on their bonds held in Europe.

The New York *Sun*, on this subject, says:

The present activity of money throughout the country is owing, not to a lack of currency sufficient to meet legitimate demands, but to the fact that the management of public affairs in Washington and in most of the Southern States has been corrupt and inefficient, the great aim of those intrusted with the highest powers having been to accumulate wealth for themselves, their relations and their personal friends, regardless of the interests of the people at large. In order to afford illegal gains to comparatively a few persons, the whole country is exorbitantly taxed, and its best interests are mercilessly sacrificed.

The coming elections of the East and West will give a pretty good idea of how far the people of this country are led by revenge or commercial interests. If the business men of the section beyond us are powerless against the mob, it is well for us to know it. When it becomes patent that our brethren at the North contemplate the murder of the South's industry, the blind SAMSON of the South may find a way to pull down the pillars of the temple, and if he must suffer, the Republican Philistines shall not escape the general calamity.

RAW HEAD AND BLOODY BONES POLITICS.

To-morrow the Southern Republican Convention will assemble in Chattanooga, says the N. Y. *Tribune* of Monday, to wave the bloody rag of "Ku-Klux outrage," and persuade the country, if it can, that nothing but the continuance of Republican rule in the South, with the prospect of a third term for President Grant in the near future, can save the negroes from a general massacre. Some of the choicest representatives of reconstructed Republicanism are among the delegates. Pinchback is going to speak for Louisiana, and Mr. Darrall, of the same State, will be there to enlarge upon the letter he wrote to Kellogg last January, about the President's scheme to upset the Kellogg Government so that Casey might come to the Senate and promote the project of a third term. Mr. Packard, as one of the signers of the call, will probably occupy a prominent position in the assemblage, and Senator West, who is also a signer, will have a good opportunity to explain what he did with Kellogg's check for $1,000. Arkansas contributes an astonishing amount of honesty and statesmanship. Mr. Powell Clayton's name speaks for itself, and whatever he says will doubtless be substantiated by Chief-Justice McClure, commonly known as Poker Jack. From Alabama will come Senator Spencer, who once made a bargain to give Gen. Grant the "control" of the State, and several other eminent persons the most important of whom, by all odds, seems to be the Hon. Charles Hays

For Mr. Hays is the living embodiment of the present campaign. His letter to Gen. Hawley condensed into two columns of type every variety of falsehood, misrepresentation, and cruel suggestion of slander with which the managers of the Administration party have been flooding the Northern press. He told a tale of murders and brutalities so horrible that the whole country stood aghast. If these deeds were done under a Republican State Administration such as that of Alabama is, what might we not expect in those unhappy regions of the South where the White League holds the reins of power and tramples upon the lowly without let or hindrance? Last week we published a reply from the prosecuting officer of one of the counties included in Mr. Hays' black list, and it certainly seemed to convict the Congressman of gross and inexcusable blundering in that part of the State for which the writer claimed the right to speak. Our special correspondent in Alabama afterwards exposed the falsity of what Mr. Hays said about the condition of things in Montgomery. To-day we have from the same trusty, clear-headed and unprejudiced investigator a general review of all the stories in the Hawley letter which it had been possible to test at the time he wrote, and we have also had a brief notice by telegraph of his subsequent inquiries. The result is soon stated. Except in Sumter county, where the murders of Ivy and Billings are universally execrated by all parties, the outrages reported by Mr. Hays are purely fictitious. In not one single instance so far has the honorable gentleman told the truth! Most of the alleged outrages were never committed at all, and the others seem to have no sort of connection either with antipathies of race or animosities of politics.

As in Alabama, so in other parts of the South. The war of races in South Carolina turns out to be a negro scrimmage. In Kentucky it is a ruffianly feud between white outlaws. In Tennessee it is a case of lynching, of the familiar pattern which has always been so lamentably common in certain parts of the United States. In New Orleans the White League takes possession of the government and immediately orders that one-third of the appointments on the police force shall be given to the negroes. If we can believe the bulletins issued from the office of the Attorney General, who seems to have added the duties of court newsman to his other functions as general superintendent of elections and commander of the troops, rampant rebels are harrying the whole South with sword, pistol, rifle, and raw-hide, shooting and scourging Republicans, and making the country a hell upon earth.—But these armed bands invariably disappear upon close inquiry. We search the scene of bloodshed and desolation and find everything serene and prosperous. Dead men come to life and make affidavits. Martyrs put away the crown and tell us they have not earned it. But Republican politicians go on chattering all the same about a reign of terror, tossing their arms in wild excitement, and clamoring for "more troops." It will not do. The people of the North are not fools.

COL. R. P. WARING.

The Charlotte *Democrat* suggests Col. Waring, the Senator from Mecklenburg, as Speaker of the Senate.—Col. Waring is a legislator of long experience, a politician of unblemished record, and a gentleman of talents and education. He would make a most excellent presiding officer.

SENSIBLE VIEWS ABOUT THE PROPOSED CONVENTION OF GOVERNORS.

The Governors of Kentucky and Tennessee, says the Atlanta *Constitution*, have held a conference. It occurred at Nashville. It came about in this way: numerous communications from representatives and influential citizens induced Governor Brown, of Tennessee, to think that something should be done to meet and resist the anticipated incendiary pronounciamento of the approaching Chattanooga conclave. He turned for help to Governor Leslie, of Kentucky; and we are informed that an extensive telegraphic and epistolary correspondence ensued, which resulted in a conference at Nashville. At this meeting of the two Governors, the brilliant editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* seems to have been the power behind the throne.

The original proposition of a convention, composed of Southern Governors, to be held soon after the meeting of the Radical cabal in Chattanooga, was abandoned for several good reasons. Governor Kemper had "doubts," and Governor Coke, of Texas, positively refused to come. Such a Convention, it was argued, would be essentially sectional and partizan, and would only serve to dignify the manifesto of the Chattanooga plunderers. So the project was thrown overboard; and the Nashville conference, by a majority of two agreed that a conference of governors from the Democratic States—fifteen in number—together with representative Democratic citizens from States not Democratic, should be held "with a view to a calm, earnest and patriotic discussion of the broader questions of the conflict between the State and Federal jurisdictions." If possible, it was voted that the conference should be composed of the governors of all the States, irrespective of party; but failing in that, the Democratic governors and representatives are to assemble.

We confess that we cannot see any good that such a convention could effect. A full gubernatorial convention would consist of twenty-two Radicals and fifteen Democrats. What relief could reasonably be expected from such a gathering? On the other hand, if only Democratic governors and representatives be invited, will not the cry of partizanship be raised, and recommendations be therefore disregarded by the Federal power? We need no such distraction as the proposed convention. The only way to influence the administration, is to show them the handwriting of defeat on the wall. To do this, we must turn all our political energies toward organization, and work at the polls. Let us send full Democratic delegations to Congress, and the White House will not be slow in finding out what is the matter.

As for northern sentiment we do not believe the proposed convention would make any perceptible difference. The results of Radical rule in the South are before the north, so that he who runs may read. Nine years of it should be sufficient to show an honest man what it is worth. If not, then a gubernatorial convention would be insufficient. The years of reconstruction extortions and frauds are patent to all, and evidence increases that the northern people are beginning to study their import. They begin to see that they mean commercial ruin for both sections—that one part cannot be wasted and despoiled without serious suffering by the other; and in this awakening lies the hope of a reform in that quarter. The facts and effects are before them, and no gubernatorial conference can hasten or promote the result.

Each successive lie, says the New York *World*, that is given to the newspapers by the Government at Washington about the "Southern outrages" is invariably headed by the information that it has "been received by the Attorney-General from a trustworthy source." It is not just as well that it should be understood at once that the Attorney-General himself is such an *untrustworthy* "source" as to vitiate everything that passes through his office, no matter whence it may have come?

Two or three doses of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will cure a horse of any common cough or cold, and the very worst cases may be cured in a few weeks. We know this from experience.

TENNESSEE.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

AN ORGANIZATION EFFECTED.

CARRYING OUT THE PROGRAMME LAID DOWN FOR THEM.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 13—Night.—The Convention delegates from the reconstructed States met at James' Hall to-day, and were called to order by Senator Clayton, of Arkansas, who nominated for temporary Chairman Hon. Wm. Markham, of Georgia.

Mr. Markham said that this was the most important Convention ever assembled in the reconstructed States, and thanked them for the honor.

H. S. Chamberlain, white, of Tennesse and J. H. Emerson, colored, of Arkansas, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

A Committee of one from each State on Credentials was appointed, as follows: Arkansas, Henry M. Cooper; Alabama, Jas. H. Speed; Georgia, E. C. Wade; Florida, Geo. E. Wentworth; Mississippi, Wm. Gray; Virginia, L. H. Shoemaker; Texas, B. J. Baldwin; Louisiana, H. C. Myer; Tennessee, J. C. Napier; North and South Carolina, not represented.

The Committee on Credentials reported the list of delegates appointed. North and South Carolina not represented; Florida, one delegate; Virginia, only two.

A Committee of three from each State was appointed on permanent organization.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, stated that the reason for three was in order to promote harmony and reconcile differences among the delegates.

The roll of States was called and the following names suggested for the Committee on permanent organization: Alabama, Geo. E. Spencer, E. F. Jennings, R. F. Smith; Arkansas, A. A. C. Rogers, John N. Sarber, John Whytock; Georgia, Elbert Head, John A. Woody, Joel R. Griffin; Florida, Geo. E. Wentworth; Mississippi, Wm. N. Campton, E. R. Bliss, Jas. Hill; Texas, P. T. Randall, Geo. W. Haney, Richard Allen; Louisiana, P. B. S. Pinchback, John Ray, T. T. Tracy; Virginia, L. L. Shoemaker, Jas. T. Wilson; Tennessee, W. H. Stellwell, W. H. Bryant, J. Fisher.

The Convention adjourned at 1:30 P. M. to 4 P. M. After reassembling the following letter will be read to the Convention from the Republican Congressional Executive Committee:

To ...., Delegate to the Chattanooga Convention, Oct. 13. Sir:—Considerate men who have given the subject attention, regard the movement for a Convention of Southern Republicans as of very great importance to the section of country to be represented. They believe that if calm and considerate counsels prevail and the delegates come together possessed of the facts bearing upon the condition of Southern communities and lay them before the country in an authentic and concise form, an impression will be made which may favorably affect the judgment of the well disposed in every section. At this Convention the record should be fully and honestly made up, showing all the hindrances to material, moral and intellectual progress with which the Republicans have had to contend; what progress has been made, and whether, in the States and sections where Democracy has controlled, if any of the great interests of society have prospered more, which, if any, have been discovered: also whether persons or property have been more or less secure, and the reasons therefor, which ever the fact may be. Outrages of all classes should be carefully reported; whether resulting in crime, or extending only to intimidation. The spirit and purpose of the action of the legislative, judicial and executive departments should be reviewed. All, in fact, that tends to disorder, lawlessness or oppression may well be considered upon the whole. The record thus honestly and fairly made up the considerate judgment of the American people may be safely invoked. To the sincere and thoughtful statesmen who may assemble on this occasion, these suggestions are believed to be entirely unnecessary, but lest some should deem them unwarranted, I here state that they are suggestions only, and that they are submitted with great diffidence, but with the sincere hope that they may, to an extent, aid in securing the careful preparation for the work of the convention and a full attendance upon its sittings.

Signed, J. M. EDMUNDS,
Secretary.

The Convention reassembled at 4 P. M., when the Committee reported the following permanent officers of the Convention: President, Hon. Lewis E. Parsons, of Alabama; Vice-Presidents, L. D. Evans, of Texas; A. E. Barber, of Louisiana; John N. Sarber, of Arkansas; Finnis H. Little, of Mississippi; David Woodruff, of Alabama; Jefferson Long, of Georgia; T. W. Osborne, of Florida; J. T. Wilder, of Tennessee; L. M. Shoemaker, of Virginia; Secretaries, Geo. W. Paschal, Jr., of Texas; H. W. Lewis, of Mississippi; J. A. Emerson, of Arkansas. The report was unanimously adopted.

Gov. Parsons, on taking the chair, said that the causes which had brought them together were painful to the heart of every lover of his country, but even, by no means, new to the members of the Convention. More than ten years had passed since the clash of arms had ceased—more than six years had passed since the States were reconstructed upon principles of liberty to all. It had been reasonable to suppose that the tree of liberty then planted would flourish. The Republican party had planted and watered it, and had a right to suppose that it would become a beacon light to the world, but life, liberty and property have been in constant peril; murders have been committed, and how few have been punished. If not for the authority of the United States perhaps this Convention could not meet here in peace, but perhaps the gallant Tennesseans who stood so firmly by the Union would have sustained us, but in many parts of the land we would not meet but for the protection of the general Government. He regretted this state of affairs, but it was entirely due to the Democratic party or secession party; when he referred to the Democracy he meant the secession Democracy and not the old Union Democracy of Jackson; these Democrats were brought up to believe, and believed honestly, that secession was right and that it was to the interest of the Cotton States to get away from the Federal Government, but having put their all at stake in 1860 and having lost, after four years struggle, their minds were not prepared for anything more than that slavery must be abolished, but they still expected to make use of the colored population for their own ends and in some way to control their labor. But when it became the settled policy of the United States to make the colored men citizens in reality, clothed with all the powers and rights of citizens they rebelled against it. Now let us reverse the picture. Suppose Grant had surrendered to Lee, and that a convention had been called at the North to declare that slavery is forever established; that all bonds, State and Federal, greenbacks, obligations, &c., collected in the war against the South, be void; that all Confederate bonds, pensions, &c., be forever held sacred and inviolate, how long do you think before the people of the North would become reconciled to such a state of things? Then you can see how the secession element look upon the present state of affairs. They are as much opposed to it as they ever were. They hope to overthrow the Republican party by showing that Republican reconstruction upon the basis of civil and political equality is an utter failure.—This is the reason why murderers cannot be punished. We must address ourselves to the consideration of how this state of affairs can be changed; until it is changed, we cannot hope for peace in the land. The government has said that reconstruction shall be sustained, and it has had recent occasion to exercise its power in one of the Gulf States. Fortunate was it for the country that there was a man with the nerve to do his duty in the Executive Chair. Now what shall be done? Every man here, it is presumed, desires to see State outhorities presumed and used in protecting life, liberty and property; such a state of things once existed and why cannot it be again? Nothing prevents but a change of public opinion. There are only two ways of enforcing law; one is by intelligent public opinion and the other by military power. Why is it that men are unwilling to serve as Grand Jurors and witnesses, and loth to testify? Why is it that Petit Jurors will not convict when Grand Juries have indicted? Because there is an underlying public sentiment that will not sustain the laws. In the speaker's own State every citizen took an oath not to interfere with the equal freedom of all before the law. Yet how could they join in the perpetration of such outrages as are committed except for a public sentiment in opposition to law? Cannot the people of the South be brought to see that it is vain to make war against this idea of civil and political equality. Can they not see that it is vain to war longer against the Federal government, for ! despair of State authority. If not, the power of the Federal government must be invoked to give protection to life, liberty and home. It will be one of the most solemn duties of this Convention to consider when and under what circumstances this innovation shall be made. We do not desire to see these fair States of ours turned over to military rule unless there is no other alternative. The Federal government has power to use the military as a power to aid the civil laws and when they are not sufficient, Congress has power to make such laws as may be necessary; this we should invoke until these terrible evils are eradicated; then peace will smile and prosperity will return to our garners. Under the Federal Constitution a man cannot be indicted except by a jury in the district where the crime was committed. Under this law the Ku Klux, or as they are now called, the White Leaguers, can have Grand and Petit Juries composed to suit themselves. Jurors should be compelled to declare, under oath, that they do not belong to the White League or Ku Klux. Under the present law, Judges are not authorized to make such interrogatories. He could never understand how murder, arson and kindred crimes could be considered political. They are nothing but felonies. Where is the Southern chivalry shown in going in disguise in numbers to murder one man? That was not the chivalry the South displayed in the late war, nor in the Mexican war, nor in the war of 1812. In conclusion he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and urged that in the solemn deliberations of the Convention, which were to effect every home in the South and which would touch the homes of the North, and would go far to show to the eyes of the world whether we were capable of self-government or not, to act with a view to the vast responsibilities placed upon us; we were not called upon to pour out our hearts blood like him who gathered the spear in his hand and said, "make way for liberty and die," but we are called upon to devote our best powers of our intellect to the great task.

On motion of J. H. Speed, of Alabama, it was resolved that each State, when voting, be entitled to the same number of votes as in the electoral college. The rules of the House of Representatives were adopted.

On motion, it was ordered that a committee of three from each State be appointed on resolutions, to whom all resolutions be referred, without debate.

It was then resolved to appoint a committee of one from each State to prepare an address upon the condition of affairs in the Southern States.

Gov. Brooks, of Arkansas, moved the appointment of a committee of one from each State delegation, to gather and collate facts and statistics in regard to the condition of the Southern States.

Gov. Davis of Texas, thought this should be in the province of the Committee on Address, and moved that Gov. Brooks be laid on the table, but withdrew the motion to allow Gov. Brooks to explain. Gov. Brooks said his only object was to divide the lobor and facilitate the business of the Convention; the Committee on Address would have enough to do to work up the facts furnished them; he wished also the Committee to be made perpetual and to continue the collection of facts and statistic until the object was accomplished; fresh facts would be constantly transpiring, he apprehended fearful facts and they should be secured and kept before the country. Gov. Brook's motion was then adopted.

The roll of States was then called and the Committees were appointed.

Hill, colored, Secretary of State of Mississippi, introduced a resolution endorsing the Civil Rights bill, which was referred to the Committtee on Resolutions with manifestations of disapproval on the part of the white members.

Gov. Brooks, of Arkansas, was invited to address the Convention at night, when the Convention adjourned to 7.30 P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 7 P. M.

On motion of Judge Caulson, of Alabama, a committee of three was appointed, to whom wos referred a voluminous mass of correspondence from all parts of the South in relation to outrages, &c.

Gov. Brooks, of Arkansas, then requested the attention of the Convention for about two hours, making a bitter attack upon the White League and proclaiming reconstruction a success. He said he preferred a government of thieves to one of murderers; demanded more legislation for the protection of Southern loyalists, and to increase the jurisdiction of Federal Courts, &c. He did not intend to allow any one to call him a carpet bagger; his ancestors came from old Kaintuck; though born on the other side, he spent the last twenty years in the Southwest.

The committees are busy making up facts and statistics, and will probably report to-morrow.

The action of the Convention is foreshadowed by the speeches of Parsons and Brooks. The whole number of delegates present is about 200.

It is hinted that Gen. Winder will address the Convention to-morrow and show the evil to the South of the manufacture of outrages.

No prominent Republicans are here from the North.

CHATTANOOGA, October 14—Night—The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. yesterday by Gen. Andrew Neill, of Texas, one of the Vice Presidents. The deliberations opened with prayer by Moore, colored, of Georgia. An enthusiastic old man from Alabama thanked God for the meeting of the Convention, as in a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom. Some one from Texas hoped that smoking would not be allowed as it made him sick.

The Chairman of the Committee on Facts and Statistics desired to receive the reports of the outrages.

The Committee on Correspondence reported that they were ready to report. They read a letter from Ex-Gov. Davis, of Texas, and one from Mr. Brewster, of Alabama. After the Chairman of the Committee had bungled over a few pages of Mr. Davis' letter, the Governor came forward and read it himself. It was very long, occupying one hour in its delivery, and was a labored effort to prove that the same spirit actuated the white portion of the Southern people as in 1860 and 1861, and that a new rebellion was forming. In regard to corruption, he said Kellogg and Moses might be correct, but knowing the Democrats as he did, their assertion to that effect was proof to the contrary in his mind, he thought. Sumner's plan of wiping out State lines in the South was the wisest, but that was impossible. He favored compulsory education by Congress and prompt relief when the State offices are seized by fraud and corruption.

The North Carolina delegation, W. P. Canaday and Geo. W. Price, reported and took their seats.

An address from Brewster, of Monroe, was read to the effect that the great want of the South is popular education, which should be sustained by Congress, and which should teach morality and obedience to law; not to admire assassins and murderers. Equal rights and justice to all should be maintained.

A resolution was offered endorsing the civil rights bill and denying the truth of A. H. Stephens' assertion that the colored people did not wish it, which was referred to the Committee on resolutions.

Committees on schools, publications and to collect outrages were appointed.

ILLINOIS.

AN INTERESTING ISSUE BETWEEN THE GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS AND TENNESSEE.

CHICAGO, October 13—Night. Some weeks since, one Geo. W. Smith was kidnapped in Massac county, Illinois, and taken to Tennessee, where it is alleged he is under indictment for murder; the attention of Governor Beveridge was called to the matter, and he demanded from Governor Brown, of Tennessee, the return of Smith, and the delivery to the Illinois State authorities of the kidnappers, B. K. Ward and M. L. Williams. Gov. Brown has at last replied to the demand; he reviews the facts in the case, and admits that the action of the Tennessee officials was without warrant of law, but he hopes that inasmuch as Smith is notoriously guilty of murder, and that as there was no intentional disrespect shown to the authorities of his State, Gov. Beveridge may find it compatible with his sense of duty to let the matter rest as it now stands. This, Gov. Beveridge is not willing to, but, on the contray, renews his demand for the return of Smith, and for the arrest and delivery to the State authorities, of the kidnappers. He says that the guilt or innocence of the accused is not in question; that the laws of Illinois provide for the detention for a reasonable length of time, of any person against whom there is evidence of liability for crime in another State, and that the abductors had no authority or legal pretence for their action.

It is said that the murder with which the prisoner Smith is charged is the killing of a man who attempted to prevent his desertion from the Confederate army.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.

NO DANGER OF ITS BECOMING EPIDEMIC.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 13—Noon—Some exaggerated reports existed of yellow fever in Charleston which having gone abroad within the last day or two, the Board of Health have investigated the matter and report officially as follows: "During the last six or seven weeks several cases of yellow fever have occurred, of which two have terminated fatally. They have all originated in the extreme eastern portions of the city within a limited area, and every conceivable precaution has been taken by the authorities in those localities to prevent the disease becoming epidemic. Of this, however, they have no fear, owing to the lateness of the season and the sanitary measures adopted. They are pleased to announce that since the 6th instant no death from this cause has been reported.

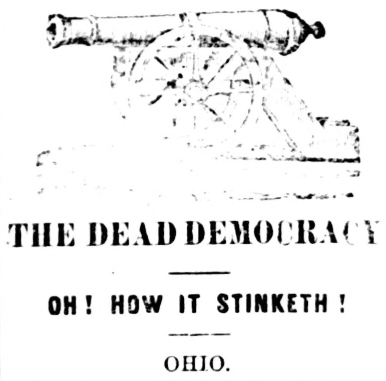
THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS

CARRY THE NEWS!!

OHIO AND INDIANA SEND GREETING TO CHATANOOGA.

NO THIRD TERM:

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES AT A DISCOUNT.



THE DEAD DEMOCRACY

OH! HOW IT STINKETH!

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14th.—Complete returns from this, Hamilton county, give Wm. Bell, Dem., for Secretary of State, 4,694 majority; Chas. S. Smart, Dem., for School Commissioner, 4,617 maj.; Geo. Rex, Dem., for Judge of Supreme Court to fill vacancy, 4,679 maj.; Milton Sayler, Dem., for Congress from 1st District, 4,334 maj. (a gain of 775 votes.—EDS. JOURNAL.) H. B. Banning, Dem., for Congress in 2d District, 1,417 maj. (a loss of 80 votes.—EDS. JOURNAL.) F. Springmeier, Dem., for Sheriff, 3,373 maj.

LATER.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14th.—From very full returns from all parts of the State received at daylight, it is evident that the Democrats have carried the State by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority.—Further returns up to 9 o'clock this morning indicate that the Democrats carry eleven of the twenty Congressmen (a gain of four.) In the Third District, Jno. S. Savage, Dem., is elected (the Radical Congressman elected last time by 1,229 majority.—EDS. JOURNAL.) Jno. A. McMahon, Dem., is elected in the 4th District (Radical majority last election 1,927.) F. H. Hurd, Dem., elected in 6th District (last election Radical majority 1,065.) E. F. Poppleton, Dem., in 9th District (last election Radical majority 427.) G. E. Seney, Dem., in the 10th District, (Radical majority last election 726,) and H. B. Payne, Dem., in the 20th District, (last election Radical majority 2,724.)

The Cincinnati Enquirer says editorially: For this triumph we are indebted not alone to the Democratic party, but to the aid of men who have heretofore been its opponents. The election means opposition to the National Bank monopoly; that the volume of currency should be enlarged, and that there should be a tariff for revenue only.

The Cincinnati Gazette, Rad., says: "On a platform of repudiation, inflation, anti-temperance and *general cussedness*, the Democratic party has carried Ohio by a decided majority and elected eleven of the twenty Congressmen."

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13—The returns this morning are still very meagre and it is impossible to tell the result on the State ticket. The Republicans certainly elect seven of the thirteen Congressmen (there were nine Republican Congressmen in last Congress.—EDS. JOURNAL.) The *Journal* of this city (Rep.), concedes the election of a majority of the Democratic ticket in this city and county. (Democratic gain.)

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14th.—The returns from Indiana are so meagre that it is impossible to tell the result. The Republicans claim seven Congressmen.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA.

In Iowa and Nebraska the Republicans have carried the day. [In Iowa, in 1872, the Republican majority was 60,029, and in 1873, it was 22,565. In Nebraska, Grant's majority was 16,540.—EDS. JOURNAL.]

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 14—The Democratic candidate for Governor and the State officers are elected. [Arkansas elects Congressmen November 3d.]

COLUMBUS, O., October 14—Night—Sufficient returns have been received to show beyond a doubt that the State has gone Democratic by from 7,000 to 10,000 majority.

The Democratic State Executive Committee are positive of the election of the following Democratic Congressmen: Banning, 2d dist.; Sayler, 1st.; McMahon, 4th; Rice, 5th; Hurd, 6th; Neal, 7th; Vance, 11th; Walling, 12th; Southard, 13th; Cowan, 14th; Payne, 20th and probably the election of Wilson, in the 17th; Poppleton, in the 9th; and Seney in the 10th districts. The Republicans claim the election of Smith, in the 3d; Lawrence, 8th; Foster, 10th; VanVoorhes, 15th; Danford, 16th; Monroe, 18th and Garfield, 19th.

If the Democratic claims are sustained by the official returns, the Democrats have gained seven Congressmen, which gives them 14 out of 20 Congressmen from Ohio. The result excels the most sanguine Democratic expectations.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 14—Night.—The official and semi-official returns from 75 precincts in 50 counties heard from, show Democratic gains of 670. The Republican Central Committee concede the election of the entire Democratic State ticket by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority. The Republicans claim a majority in the Legislature, which is not conceded by the Democrats. From present indications the Congressional delegation will stand as follows: 1st District, Heilman, Rep; 2nd District, Williams, Dem; 3d District, Kerr, Dem; 4th District, New, Dem; 5th District, Holman, Dem; 6th District, Robinson, Rep; 7th District, doubtful; 8th District, Hunter, Rep; 9th District, doubtful; 10th District, Calkins, Rep; 11th District, Evans, Rep; 12th District, Hamilton, Dem; 13th District, Baker, Rep; Laporte county gives a Democratic majority of 650, being a gain of 375; Fulton county shows a Democratic majority of 93, being a Republican gain of 4; in Randolph county 11 precincts gave Claypool a majority for Congress of 1,124, a Republican loss of 114; in Fayette county, Holmes received a majority for Congress of 125, being a gain of 143.

[illegible]mington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1874.

A TEXAS VENDETTA.

[illegible]

[illegible]

boy only 10 years of age: next to it stands a regular building model of a schooner made by James Howard, the father of the boy just referred to, showing that the young workman is "a chip of the old block." There is a fine full-rigged ship "City of Newbern," exhibited as [illegible], by Miss Nellie Seymoure; a handsome lot of North Carolina and Tennessee marble, from the Clay Pool Marble Works; a model of the grand Princeton, and made from a fragment of the gun itself, the explosion of which killed the lamented Upshur; Japanese work and antique bronzes from Japan and China. The above are from Captain Robbins, of Newbern. Mrs. Dr. Primrose exhibited some interesting china from Tryon's palace; woods from the Holy Land, by Mrs. Jesse Hughes. The ladies exhibited many articles of superb workmanship in this part of the hall, which we hope to have further opportunity to mention.

The collection of curiosities exhibited by Rev. E. M. Forbes is very fine, and deserves a detailed position that we are unable to give.

In bead work, worsted work, paper flowers, wax work, Berlin wool wreaths and boquets, the articles are very beautiful and in quality are not inferior to those of last year, with a large display. A fine hanging basket, made of spines, from Mrs. Havens. The patients in the female ward of the Insane Asylum send some ingenious and beautiful ornaments for chandeliers, which are pyramids of birds made from worsted scraps. They also send a handsome quilt made with great taste. This work of the afflicted and unfortunate is highly appreciated. On this floor Capt. C. B. Denson exhibits a stand of green-house plants with a large number of varieties, and also a stand below.

Pescud, Lee & Co. have a case of perfumery worthy a position in any exposition in the country. We have next many specimens of ottomans, tidies and other articles of handsome worsted work. Among these is a curious crochet doll, from Hillsboro. Among the fine pieces of hair work is a wreath from Miss Everett, of Goldsboro; a worsted fire screen of seraphs presents a pleasing variety. An article of unusual interest is the sewing silk of North Carolina manufacture, in eight colors, contributed by Mr. Schultz, of Salem. Much silk embroidery, fine specimens of penmanship and needle work, came next, which would require a column to enumerate, embracing every article of clothing, also bead work. There are quilts for beds of all sizes, blankets, [illegible], bead work, table napkins, [illegible] home-made domestic carpets came [illegible] of clothes, both woolen and [illegible] made at [illegible] complete.

[illegible] the drawings and paintings in the fine art gallery we must not neglect the drawings of Miss [illegible], an artist destined to win laurels [illegible] in the State.

THE RACES.

At 2 o'clock the sound of the bell called to the track the contestants for the running race: mile heats best 2 in 3.

Chas. Dunn entered b. h. Billy Bowlegs, Jas. Fawcett entered brown mare Mary Long, [illegible] Barry, entered b. m. Tulula.

A fair start was effected, Tulula taking the lead, which she maintained to the first quarter, when Billy Bowlegs passed to the front and came out on the first round at least two lengths ahead, Mary Long being in the rear of Tulula. After passing the stand Mary Long passed Tulula before reaching the home stretch, beautifully closed up the gap on Bowlegs, and came in under the rope one length ahead.

The second heat differed but very little from the first, Mary Long, playing the same rush game as in the first heat, and beating her competitor easily in 2.52.

Cotton Manufacture Changing Base.

A Northern paper discusses certain changes in trade and manufactures in the North and East, such as have been brought about by Atlantic telegraphs, by [illegible] railways, and by the varying conditions of agriculture and the [illegible] arts.

Finally, it has to say of the manufacture of cotton fabrics, this:

On the other hand, certain branches of our production have been overdone. There are large woolen and cotton mills which, for the past ten years, have not paid one per cent. profit. The cotton mills of Massachusetts are compelled now to reduce their productions by one-quarter. This means a great change in the business at the points of distribution and [illegible], such as New York and Boston. It would seem that throughout the world certain articles of necessity have been produced beyond the demand, and [illegible] capital must be withdrawn from various branches of manufacture. It is a period of ebb and flow in the tides of capital, and [illegible] uncertainty in business.

These remarks touch only on the [illegible] that cotton manufacture in the North no longer pays as formerly. The reasons assigned for that fact, are, however, false.

The truth is, that the rate of wages, the cost of living, the freights on raw material and the short working day, have slowly and surely transferred the area of profitable cotton manufacture to the South and the Middle States. The demand for the coarser fabrics, negro wear, has also greatly fallen off, for the freedman provides now for himself and buys [illegible] jewelry and knickshaws with one-half the money with which his planting owner bought brogans from Lynn, linsey from Lowell, and osnaburg from Fall River. This has contributed to cut off the margin of profit, and in addition thereto is the much greater fact that capital, enterprise and labor has been diverted in the Southern and border States from agricultural and planting to manufactures, affording a home market for the staple, gaining a home market for the finished fabric and finding that the saving of two freights, of ten to twenty per cent. in labor, and of another twenty per cent. in the working time, gives them leave to undersell the Northern and Eastern factory.

Hence the rapid increase and full profits of cotton manufactures in the South, especially North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. With the aggregation of capital this process grows faster, and with the full development of the cheap coals in the Kanawha valley and in Northern Alabama, the progress will be still more accelerated until within the next twenty years the States south of the Potomac and east of the Ohio will manufacture the whole of their textile fabrics and New England must seek markets outside of the United States.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

Shooting Affray at South Washington.

Officer Rivenbark arrived here yesterday from South Washington, having in charge a colored prisoner by the name of John Washington, who was sent here by Justice Rufus Garriss to be committed to jail in default of a bond of $500 for his appearance at next term of Superior Court. Washington is charged with having emptied a load of shot into the body of one Amos Wheeler, colored, under the following circumstances:

On last Thursday night Washington was walking along the road near Wheeler's house when a dog belonging to the latter attacked him in the road, when he killed it. The next day he approached a shop on the plantation of Mr. Archibald McMillan, where Wheeler was at work. Some words in reference to the killing of the dog passed between them, when Wheeler raised his gun, which was near at hand, and shot at Washington, but missed him. This latter, who had his gun with him, loaded with duck shot, thereupon returned the fire, peppering Wheeler in the left side and shoulder, but inflicting only flesh wounds. Both parties were afterwards arrested, when Wheeler gave a bond of $500 for his appearance, and Washington, failing to do so, was sent here and lodged in jail.

For the Journal.

The New County.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the proposed new county of Lillington, held at Lillington on Oct. 10th, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The movement inaugurated nearly twenty years ago for a division of New Hanover County, and since then uniformly sustained by those who have so grievously suffered from the inconvenience, burdens and oppression arising from so large a county as New Hanover, and from the condition and administration of its public affairs, is based upon the rights of freemen and the recognized principles of human government in this country. The bill to this end, with the lines and boundaries given, which was defected in the last Legislature by a majority of only *one* vote upon its third and last reading in the House after its triumphant passage in the Senate, is in accordance with the feelings, wishes, rights and interests, as we are assured, of the people within the limits of the proposed new county; and we reassert their voices in insisting upon the passage of the same bill (to establish the county of Lillington) by our approaching Legislature, therefore

Resolved, That in behalf of those who have signed or may sign a petition to the next Legislature to establish said new county of Lillington out of certain portions of New Hanover as laid down in said petition, we will use fair and honorable means to secure the passage of said bill by the next General Assembly in accordance with said petition.

Resolved, That those who have led and are now leading the van of this movement, are influenced by the highest motives of patriotism and of the best interest of the public—that they have no axes to grind, either as to the location of the county seat or as to any office in the proposed new county, and that any and all utterances and suspicions to the contrary are as ungenerous in sentiment as we know they are unfounded in fact; that while we know those who make the greatest sacrifices for the public are those who are most abused, we deem it just to say that our friends among us who were most active at home and in Raleigh last winter for the new county, neither attempted nor desired to secure any special legislation looking to selfish ends or to the location of the public building at any particular point. We regard all such attacks in the past and in the future as coming from enemies of the proposed new county, and as ungrateful and groundless.

Resolved, That in our opinion the location of the county seat of the proposed new county should be left to the voice of the voters in the said territory, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use our influence to that end.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and forwarded to the Wilmington papers for publication.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet at a Mass Meeting to be held at Mr. —— Allen's store in Caintuck, Caswell Township, on Saturday, October 24th, 1874.

JAS. GARRASON, Chairman.
BRYCE WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Waters & Son, the paper boat manufacturers of Troy, N. Y, are engaged in constructing a paper canoe for Mr. N. H. Bishop, a gentleman who has acquired quite a reputation as traveler and author. Mr. Bishop proposes to start from Troy about the first of November, and make a trip to the Gulf of Mexico in the boat. The route, as laid down at present, says the *Whig*, is as follows: From Troy to New York, and to Raritan bay and river; from Raritan river to Delaware by way of canal; down the Delaware river to Delaware City, and through the canal into Currituck sound; down Currituck, Albemarle, Pamlico Cove, Bogue and Stump sounds, inside to within thirty miles of Cape Fear, outside thirty miles to Cape Fear; outside, along the coast, eighty miles to Georgetown, S. C.; inside, through Sea Island passages, Romelay marshes of Georgia, marshes, thoroughfares, &c., on the Florida coast, into St. John's river; up St. John's river, two hundred and forty miles, to Salt Lake, the boat then to be hauled across seven miles into Indian river; down that to Jupiter Inlet, out to sea along the coast to the Gulf. The canoe is to be provided with a sail and a pair of oars, so that the adventurous gentleman may not be compelled to depend entirely upon the wind or physical exertion to propel his craft. The canoe is fitted with a cover extending in-board about two feet from both the bow and the stern, the centre of the boat being covered, in rainy weather, with a canvas cover.

Mr. S. Baring-Gould, whose researches among crypto-religious documents have been very extensive, will publish "Lost and Hostile Gospels," being an account of two Hebrew Gospels circulating among the Jews in the Middle Ages, with a critical examination of the notices of Christ in the Talmud, in Josephus and in Justus.

STATE NEWS.

The Newton Vindicator says: The cotton crop of this county, as well as everywhere else, has been sadly overestimated. Not more than half a crop will be made, though there is a much larger acreage than last year.

The Newton Vindicator says: There is one man in Catawba county who remains true to the Lost Cause. He is holding on to his "Treasury notes" and rates them at 40 cents on the dollar. He don't take the papers.

The Wadesboro Herald says: While cotton in New York was selling at from 15¼ to 15½ cents, the enterprising merchants of Wadesboro—the best market on the line of the Carolina Central Railway—were paying 14 1-10 cash.

The Lincoln Progress reports a case of infanticide in Catawba Springs township, and the arrest and confinement in jail of the parties, Mary Ballard, the mother, Maxy, her sister, and a negro named Nat Hooper, the reputed father.

The Lincoln Progress warns the public against a tall, neatly dressed deadbeat, M. L. Babcock, of Virginia, who has been doing the good people of Lincolnton sundry and divers favors in allowing them to contribute to his wants without returning compensation.

The Charlotte Southern Home says: Rev. Dr. Lindley, the returned missionary, who is 73 years old, preached four times in Charlotte on the 11th inst., three times in the First Presbyterian Church and once in the colored Presbyterian Church. He spoke over an hour each time to a large audience.

The Newbern Times says: On Sunday evening last, at about 8 o'clock, while the family were at church, the residence of Geo. W. Simmons, col., living near Bachelor's Creek, took fire and with its contents was entirely consumed. The fire it is supposed originated from some defect in the chimney.

The Wadesboro Herald says: We learn that Thomas Swift, of Montgomery, a well known mill-wright in that and adjoining counties, was found dead a few days since near Centre, in Stanley county. He was a worthy and respected man, in the prime of life; a useful one, who will be missed; but died an unfortunate victim of intemperance.

The Asheville Pioneer says: We learn from a wagoner that on last Tuesday night two men, while endeavoring to drive cattle out of the mountains near Old Fort, were discovered and pursued by the owners of the same. The thieves fired on them, when they returned the fire, killing one of them and seriously wounding the other.

The Hickory Press says: Mr. W. M. Puett, of Lenoir, laid on our table, last week, a beautiful specimen of asbestos that came from a vein of this mineral in Caldwell county. This mineral can be woven into cloth. The cloth is of course incombustible, hence the ancients used asbestos cloth to wrap up the bodies of their dead when they were burned so the ashes could be saved. If cremation becomes popular, an asbestos mine will be a fortune.

The Hickory Press says: The ticket agent of the circus says there were nearly six thousand under the canvass, and we know at least one-third did not see the inside of the show. Numbers of men and women, of fifty and sixty years of age, from the mountain counties, saw the circus for the first time. It would have paid the illustrated press to have had their artist on hand. Every conceivable kind of vehicle, from a modern buggy to an old fashioned sled, could be found in the conglomerated mass of conveyances. Considering its size, the crowd was unusually quiet and orderly. Little or no fighting, and not a great deal of drunkenness.

The Wadesboro Herald says: Mr. Thos. L. Shaw, now employed in the Railroad shops at Laurinburg, has invented a "bumper" and "coupling" for cars, which we think must come into very general use. To our unskilled eye it seems perfect, so that no more men will be crushed to death, nor have arms and legs and bodies mangled in the now hazardous work of "coupling up" trains. Letters patent have been applied for, and Mr. H. G. Fladger goes to Raleigh this week to exhibit the model at the State Fair. He also carries the model of another invention of Mr. Shaw—a sash and car-window fastening, which displays much ingenuity and skill. It differs from, and seems to be better than, all others we have seen.

The Hickory Press says: The Rev. G. H. Moody, a Baptist minister of Caldwell county, is a remarkable man. When Mr. Moody was 32 years old, and had a wife and four children, he felt called to study for the ministry. He left his family and spent two years at the Baptist Theological Seminary at Greenville, S. C. After leaving the institution he taught school till he had raised money enough to pay every cent due for his course in the Seminary. He now preaches in four counties and Maj. Graham informs us that he frequently walks twenty-seven miles and preaches three sermons all the same day. Can the religion that actuates this man be the same that proclaims the word of God before footlights, with a glittering chandelier o'er head, all paid for from the proceeds of rented pews?

Two scientific expeditions are to set out from Archangel, Russia, next summer—one into Russian Lapland, to explore the traces of ancient glaciers, the other to the shores of the White Sea.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the cure of Liver Complaint, &c.

The pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

Wooten, Richardson & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

SHIPPING MERCHANTS

NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, Oct. 15, 1874.

We are glad to be able to chronicle a continued activity in the various markets during the week just closed, and a better prospect for a substantial trade during the winter months. The pressure in the money market seems to have been relaxed, somewhat, and transactions have been freer in consequence.

COTTON—The market for cotton during the week has been quite active, the receipts having doubled those of the previous week, being 3,174 bales against 1,572 bales last week and 667 bales the previous week. The receipts for the week just closed were as follows:

Friday	313	bales.
Saturday	352	"
Monday	992	"
Tuesday	556	"
Wednesday	577	"
Thursday	384	"

Note—1,159 bales, in addition to amounts reported, are ascertained to have been received since the 1st of the present month.

The market has fluctuated considerably during the week. Last week's prices were maintained until Wednesday, when the market weakened somewhat and at the close were a little off for some grades from those obtained last week. The sales for the week foot up as follows:

Friday	180	bales.
Saturday	76	"
Monday	175	"
Tuesday	150	"
Wednesday	100	"
Thursday	—	"
Being a total of	681	bales.

The market at the close may be quoted as quiet at the following official quotations:

Ordinary	12	"
Good Ordinary	13	"
Low Middling	14	"
Middling	14	"
Good Middling	14	"

The exports for the week have been 2,465 bales, all coastwise, against 786 bales last week and 563 bales during the previous week.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—An advance was obtained in the market for spirits last Saturday which has been maintained to the close, and without variation during the entire week. The receipts foot up as follows: Friday, 308 casks; Saturday, 189 casks; Monday, 221 casks; Tuesday, 363 casks; Wednesday, 297 casks; Thursday, 266 casks—a total of 1,644 casks against 2,619 for the previous week. The exports were only 1,673 casks during the entire period against 2,812 casks last week and 2,239 casks for the previous week. The transactions for the week foot up as follows:

Friday	200 casks	at 36 cts. ℔ gal.
Saturday	150 "	" 36 " "
Do	300 "	" 37 " "
Monday	15 "	" 37 " "
Tuesday	20 "	" 37 " "
Do	300 "	" 37 " "
Wed'sday	110 "	" 37 " "
Thursday	25 "	" 37 " "
C. D.		

At the close the market is quoted firm at 37 cents.

ROSIN—We note an advance of 10 cents per bbl. in the market for Strained Rosin during the week just passed. The receipts have been good and the transactions fair although confined almost entirely to Strained. At the close the market may be quoted as active and firm at $2.15 for Strained, holders asking higher figures. The receipts of the week were as follows:

Friday	1,720	bbls.
Saturday	975	"
Monday	2,258	"
Tuesday	1,052	"
Wednesday	1,349	"
Thursday	1,257	"

being 8,611 bbls. against 12,397 bbls. for last week and 12,243 for the previous week. The exports foot up 7,339 bbls., against 9,957 bbls. for last week and 11,925 for the previous week. The following is a summary of the transactions during the week:

Friday, sales of 1,000 bbls Strained at $2 15, and 500 Good Strained at $2 15; Saturday, 1,500 Strained at $2 15; Monday, 500 Strained at $2 15; Tuesday, 1,000 Strained at $2 15; 30 No. 1 at $4; 40 Good No. 1 at $1 50, and 55 Low Pale at $5; Wednesday, 250 strained at $2 15; Thursday, 500 strained at $2 15, the market closing firm at $2 15.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—There has been no change to report in the market for crude turpentine during the past week. The transactions have been quite small, but in keeping with the limited receipts. The prices are the same, the market closing as it did last week, at $1 60 for hard and $2 60 for yellow dip and Virgin. The receipts have been 1,017 bbls, against 2,239 last week, and 2,822 the previous week. The exports for the week were only 405 bbls, against 462 last week. The sales for the week foot up as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	184	$1 60	$2 60	$2 60
Saturday	225	1 60	2 60	2 60
Monday	250	1 60	2 60	2 60
Tuesday	150	1 60	2 60	2 60
Wed'y	65	1 60	2 60	2 60
Thursday		1 60	2 60	2 60

TAR—The market for tar has ruled quiet during the week at $1 85 ℔ bbl, a decline of 15 cents on last week's quotations. The close is quiet at $1 85 and the receipts have been 841 bbls against 1,029 last week and the exports 704 bbls against 826 bbls for the previous week. The sales reported during the week are as follows:

Friday	36 bbls at	$1 85 per bbl.
Saturday	50 "	1 85 "
Monday	113 "	1 85 "
Tuesday	200 "	1 85 "
Wednesday	40 "	1 85 "
Thursday	25 "	1 85 "

GRAIN—Since our report of the 8th inst., the market has ruled steady and prices of all the leading articles of grain have sustained but little change, a slight advance being noticed in some articles. CORN—The supply of corn this week has been increased by the arrival of several shipments from New York and Baltimore. There were no sales of cargoes, and prices still remain nominal, the above mentioned having come direct to dealers and taken into store. The receipts for the week have been only about 4,000 bushels against 20,930 bushels for last week. The following are the quotations to-day: Yellow mixed corn $1 20@$1 22½ and white mealing $1 22½@$1 25 ℔ bush; highest figures including sacks. OATS.—We have nothing new to report. The receipts and stock in store are equal to demand. Quotations from store are 80 to 82½ cents ℔ bushel, including sacks. PEAS.—The stock is small and the demand at present light; cow and clay sell at $1 30@$1 35 ℔ bushel, and $1 50@$1 60 for white ℔ bushel. RICE. The demand is fair with an adequate supply. Clean Carolina is held at 9 cents by the cask; Rough is in small supply, and sells at $1 20 to $1 40, according to quality. CORN MEAL. The mills are filling orders at $1 30@$1 32½ per bushel, including sacks.

PROVISIONS—The tone of the market during the week was heavy owing to a weakening of the Baltimore and Western markets, and prices declined on nearly all articles. There has been a still further reduction of orders from the country which is usually the case about this season of the year, as farmers are not laying in a larger supply than will meet their present necessities. North Carolina bacon is in better stock, and prices are well maintained.

The following are the ruling quotations in the provision market: North Carolina Bacon sells at 10½@11 cents for shoulders, 13@14 cents for sides, 13½@14 cents for hog round and 18@19 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked* at 10½@11 cents for shoulders, 13½@14 cents for sides, and 16@17 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 10 cents for shoulders and 12½@13 cents for clear rib sides.——LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 18@20 cents ℔ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 16½@17 cents ℔ lb.

FERTILIZERS—The following prices prevail:

Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $65 time; $50 cash; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Zells Phosphate, $54 50@$64 50; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $35 time.

COTTON YARNS.—The market ruled quiet all the week, there being only a moderate demand for small lots to assort stocks: prices unchanged.

CATTLE—The demand has been fair for beef cattle during the week, but the arrivals were light and the sales small. Prime beeves sell at 8@9 cents ℔ lb on the hoof.

MESS PORK—The stock of mess pork is about exhausted, there being but a small amount in the hands of jobbers, and sales are made only in small lots on consumptive orders; the last round lot sold brought $26 00, but small orders have since been filled at $28 00@$29 00; these prices would hardly be maintained if shipments of any considerable amount were received from other markets, and the price is merely nominal.

EGGS—There is a good demand for eggs at the present and quotations are 25 to 30 cents per dozen by the quantity.

PEANUTS—There is scarcely any business doing in the market at present and prices are almost, if not entirely nominal. In a few weeks we shall begin to receive the new crop and until this begins to arrive we may expect a quiet market. The following are the quotations to-day:

Ordinary	$1 75@2 00
Prime	2 10@2 25
Fancy	2 40@2 50

SHEEP AND LAMB—There was a fair market all the week; receipts ample and market firm and active at the close. Quotations are entirely owing to quality offered.

SALT—There is a good stock of domestic—rather free offerings and only a fair demand. Liverpool and American sells at $1 35@1 50 per sack.

BEESWAX—The receipts are fully equal to the wants of the trade, though all offered finds a ready market and prices are well sustained at 25@28 cts. ℔ lb for prime.

President Grant left St. Louis on Saturday night for Texas. It is expected that he will be joined by Generals Sheridan and Augur at Sedalia.

The Board of Fire Commissioners of Chicago have invited General Shaler, of New York, to go to their city and reorganize the Fire Department, and he will probably accept.

The Mormon Conference at Salt Lake City have re-elected the entire hierarchy of the Latter Day Saints and sustained in office the officers of the Order of Enoch, chosen last Spring. The conference lasted four days. The proceedings were dull and spiritless. Brigham Young attended, but was too feeble to make a speech.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	$0 60 a $ 70	$ 00 a $ 75
Tar, per bbl.	0 60 a 70	00 a 55
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	00 a 1 00	00 a 80
Rosin, per bbl.	00 a 60	00 a 55
Cotton, per bale	00 a 2 50	00 a 2 50
Cotton Goods, "	00 a 75	00 a 75
Flaxseed, per bush	00 a 15	00 a 15
Peanuts, "	5 a 16	08 a 10
To PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 50	00 a 50
Tar, per bbl.	0 00 a 50	00 a 50
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 1 00
Rosin, per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 50
Cotton, per bale	0 00 a 1 50	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods "	0 00 a 75	0 60 a 0 75
Peanuts, per bush.	00 a 10	00 a 12
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	0 00 a 8 00
To BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Tar, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	00 a 90	0 00 a 75
Rosin, per bbl.	00 a 45	00 a 45
Cotton, per bale.	0 00 a 2 00	00 a ½
Peanuts, per bush.	00 a 11	00 a 0 00
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	6 50 a 7 50
To BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 70
Tar, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 70
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 1 20
Rosin, per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 70
Cotton, per bale.	00 a 00	00 a 2 10
Peanuts, per bush.	00 a 00	00 a 00
Lumber	00 a 00	0 00 a 12 50

General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Noon—Stocks dull. Money 2½ per cent. Gold 109⅞. Sterling Exchange—long 484¼; short, 487½. Government Securities dull. State bonds quiet and weak.

Commercial.

Cotton quiet—sales of 971 bales; uplands 15⅞ cents; Orleans 15⅞ cents. Flour dull and declining. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and heavy. Pork heavy; mess $22 to $22 25. Lard heavy—steam 13⅞ cents. Spirits Turpentine firm at 39 cents. Rosin firm at $2 40 to $2 45 for strained. Freights steady.

Cotton—Futures opened rather easier, as follows: October 15 7-32 to 15 5-16 cents; November 15¼ to 15 5-16 cents; December, 15 7-32 to 15 19-32 cents; January, 15 13-16 to 15⅞ cents; February, 16⅛ to 16 3-16 cents.

Financial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—6 P M—Money firm at 2½ to 3 per cent. Sterling Exchange firmer at $4 84½. Gold 109⅞ to 110. Government Securities dull and strong. State Bonds quiet and steady.

Commercial.

Cotton easier; sales of 1,743 bales at 15⅛ to 15⅞ cents. Southern flour quiet and heavy; common to fair extra $5 to $5 95; good to choice do, $6 to $8 25. Wheat steady with less doing. Corn 1 to 2 cents lower, with a large demand, at 92½ to 93½ cents for Western mixed, in store; 93½ to 94 cents for high mixed and yellow Western. Coffee firm; Rio, good cargoes, 18½ cents. Sugar and molasses unchanged. Rice dull and slightly in buyers' favor. Tallow firm at 8¼ to 8⅜ cents. Rosin firm at $2 45 for strained. Spirits Turpentine firm at 39 cents. Pork lower—new mess $21 50 to $21 75. Beef quiet. Lard dull and unsettled—prime steam 13⅞ cents. Whiskey lower at $1 05 to $1 05½.

Cotton, net receipts 415 bales; gross receipts 4,837 bales. Futures closed easy, with sales of 24,500 bales, as follows: October, 15 3-16 cents; November, 15 7-32 to 15¼ cents; December, 15 15-32 to 15½ cents; January, 15 23-32 to 15¾ cents; February, 15 31-32 to 16 cents; March, 16 5-16 to 16⅜ 11-32 cents; April, 16 11-16 cents; May, 16 27-32 to 16⅞ cents; June, 17 3-32 to 17⅛ cents.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14—6 P. M.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet. Provisions heavy and depressed. Corn dull. Bacon dull. Mess pork dull and nominal at $22 50 to $22 75. Bulk meats—shoulders 8 to 8⅛ cents; bacon shoulders 9 cents; clear rib sides 14 cents; sugar cured hams 14 to 15 cents. Lard—refined 15 cents. Western butter easier, but under increased receipts, at 35 to 37 cents. Coffee unchanged. Whisky unsettled and dull at $1 06 to $1 06½. Sugar quiet at 11 to 11¼ cents. Cotton quiet; middling 15½ cents; net receipts 6 bales; gross receipts 437 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,303 bales; exports coastwise 40 bales; sales of 475 bales; sales to spinners 105 bales.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14—6 P. M.—Flour unchanged. Corn in fair demand—old 70 cents; new quiet at 50 to 53 cents. Pork nominal. Lard quiet; summer 13 cents. Bacon dull and lower with only a limited jobbing demand—shoulders 8 to 8¼ cents; clear rib 13 to 13¼ cents; clear 14 to 14¼ cents. Whiskey strong at 98 cts.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 14—6 P. M—Cotton firm and fair demand—middling 14¾ cents; net receipts 5,690 bales; gross receipts 5,700 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,526 bales; exports to the continent 963 bales; exports coastwise 2,493 bales; sales of 1,788 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14—6 P. M.—Cotton, demand good; middling, 14⅞ cents; net receipts, 3,203 bales; gross receipts, 3,762 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,814 bales; sales 2,500 bales; sales last evening 2,400 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 14—6 P. M.—Flour unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal. Bacon unchanged. Lard in tierce 16½. Whiskey 98 cents.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 14—6 P. M.—Cotton firm—middling 14⅞ to 14⅞ cents; net receipts 3,232 bales; gross receipts 3,782 bales; sales 500 bales.

AUGUSTA, October 14—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling 14⅞ to 14⅞ cents; net receipts 1,364 bales; exports coastwise 1,087 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling 15⅞ cents; net receipts 195 bales; gross receipts 1,235 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS—By Cable

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14—Noon—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales of 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

Later—Sales of 6,200 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet. Beef 95s.

LONDON, October 14—Evening.—Spirits turpentine 26s to 26s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14—Evening—Cotton—Sales on a basis of middling Orleans, nothing below good ordinary, shipped October and November, 8½d. Corn 36s. Tallow 43s.

THE BAR-ROOM REMEDY for all ailments is Rum Bitters, surcharged with *Fusel Oil*, a deadly element, rendered more active by the pungent astringents with which it is combined. If your stomach is weak and liver or bowels disordered, strengthen and regulate them with VINEGAR BITTERS, a purely VEGETABLE ALTERNATIVE and APERIENT, free from alcohol and capable of in fusing new vitality into your exhausted system. 4w

MARRIED.

On the 13th instant, in St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. Bernheim, Mr. A. D. WESSELL and Miss ANNIE S. LESSMAN, daughter of Aug. Lessman, of this city.

DIED.

In this city at 7:15 a. m., on the 9th inst., OSCAR PARSLEY, son of Henry and Jane P. Savage, aged 9 months and 15 days.

At his residence, in Onslow county, on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1874, Rev. E. N. BELL, aged 58 years and 25 days.

He was an affectionate companion, a very indulgent father, and in every way a very good man; has been a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church South sixteen years. He leaves a widow, six daughters and two sons, also an aged mother and four sisters, to mourn an irreparable loss. A FRIEND.

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina for a division of New Hanover county and formation of a new county.

oct 16-w4t MANY CITIZENS.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1874.

Some Tax Items.

From the books of ex-Sheriff Black, Tax Collector, we glean the following items in regard to the State and County tax for 1874:

Total State tax listed	$37,231,66
" County " "	53,300,46
Total listed	$90,532,12

Amount of taxes collected to date, on tax list for 1874:

General State tax	$16,252,99
" County "	24,325,94
Total listed	$40,578,93

It will thus be seen that less than half of the entire amount has thus far been paid in. As the time allowed by law for the collection of these taxes expires with the present week, it would be well for those who have not yet paid up to strain a point and do so at once. Sheriff Black desires us to urge this matter upon the attention of property holders. He will be compelled to advertise for sale the property of all delinquents, which will be done just so soon as the lists can be got ready. These are now in course of preparation and will inevitably be published when completed.

Duplin Branch Canal.

Since the meeting mentioned by us some weeks ago as having been held at Chinquepin, in Duplin County, in reference to the building of the proposed canal, there have been other meetings held at Hallsville, Pearsall's Store and Faisons. The meetings have all been well attended by the land owners on both sides of the North East Cape Fear river, Goshen and other swamps, and the owners have all willingly signed an agreement donating one half of the lands for the reclamation of the other half, and in aid of the enterprise.

The proposed Duplin Branch of the New River canal is already looked upon as a success, in Duplin County.

Lillington County.

The campaign for this new county is again about to commence in the new territory. As before, it is proposed to take eight townships from New Hanover and to leave the location of the site of the public buildings to the people at the ballot box. The Executive Committee, one member from each township, consists of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. James Garrason, Thomas Williams, Robert K. Bryan, G. F. Walker, Stephen C. Filyaw and Drs. James F. Simpson, S. S. Satchwell and Robert T. Sanders. Mr. Bruce Williams is Secretary and Mr. W. W. Larkins, agent and canvasser at large. The first regular mass meeting will be held at noon on Saturday, October 24th, inst., at Allen's store, on Black river, in Caswell township.

The Asheville Fair

In accordance with request we state, locally, that the Asheville Fair will be held on the 20th, 21st and 22nd insts. It will be the first Fair of the Society and it now promises to prove a much grander affair than was at first even hoped for. Tickets will be issued on the various roads, at very greatly reduced rates, good from October 19th, to November 15th, giving full time to go up to the mountains and catch a view of them in all of the glory of the Fall hues and return. Full accommodations have been secured for all who may attend and the display will be a very fine one.

CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at St. John's Church, New York City.

[Reported for the Journal.]

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7, 1874.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of the General Convention, the Bishops and deputies assembled in St. John's Church, Varick street, New York, for the opening services. There was a large attendance of clergy and laity. Several of the clergy of the mother Church of England were present and took part in the services, their University hoods lending a peculiar variety to the scene. The Bishops wore their official robes, forming with the clergy appointed to assist in the services, and the large surpliced choir, a congregation of themselves, within the chancel or choir. St. John's Church has been very much altered since I saw it last. The chancel has been so extended as to supply space for a large body of choristers in front of the altar rail. The whole building has been richly adorned in polychrome, the colors growing richer towards the chancel. The choir and chancel proper are beautifully and richly colored in blue and gold and other colors. The enrichment did not, however, seem to me at all gaudy or trifling, but on the contrary dignified and becoming the house of God and adapted to aid the worshipper in lifting up his heart and realizing that he was in the temple of the Most High, and in this realization to find not an obstruction to detain the eyes and thoughts, but an aid to prayer. This is, however, in part, a matter of individual temperament. I speak of the effect as upon myself.

Among those present I recognized many old familiar faces, some changed, but many seemingly no older than (as I remember them) three years ago. There were also many new faces, among them that of the Chief Justice, who is one of the lay deputies. The venerable Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, was present, once more as Presiding Bishop. His voice seemed to me as strong as in the Convention of 1871. Our own two Bishops were both present. The services were preceded by a processional hymn, the 202d of the hymnal "The Church's One Foundation," sung by the choir, already in their places, during the singing of which the long procession of bishops and officiating clergy entered and took their places in the chancel. The introit hymn was the 191st of the hymnal, "I love Thy Kingdom Lord." The sermon was by the Bishop of Litchfield, who was present, your readers will recollect, in the Convention of 1871. It was an able, thoughtful, but plain discourse on the first words of the decree given at Jerusalem, "It seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us." After a short collect, according to the English custom, the preacher set forth the text as teaching especially the "grace of edification." He taught that while the builders were many, the building was to be but one; that while the several workmen were to use the graces severally committed to them for the work they were to be held strictly responsible; that the Holy Spirit was with the synod at Jerusalem afterwards with that of Nicea, and was ready to be present with that now assembled; that while at Jerusalem there was great freedom of debate, there was co-operation when the decree was passed; that while private judgment is the privilege of the Christian man he must exercise it with modesty and humility and in submission to the collective wisdom and the consentient voices of the church; that while no truth can be non-essential while all men should seek earnestly to know all truth yet should it be held and proclaimed in love even for its impugners. The whole discourse, while plain and unambitious and absolutely free from all attempts at mere rhetoric, was massive, solid, weighty and worthy of the man and of his high position.

Instead of one of the hymns an anthem from Joel II was sung after the Gospel. The Communion Service was conducted by the Presiding Bishop, assisted by several of his brethren; he however consecrating. The communion hymn was the 207th of the Hymnal "Bread of the world in mercy broken" and was sung without being announced.

All the music, except the anthem was very plain but exceedingly effective, at times rising with vast volume. I do not remember ever to have felt the "Gloria in Excelsis" more vividly as "a Hymn to Christ as God" or ever to have realized so vividly that as it was sung it might be heard far off in Heaven.

After the services, which lasted several hours—for the communion was large, though for the most part confined to the members of the Convention—the Convention was called to order by the Secretary the Rev. Dr. W. Stevens Perry, and the credentials of the several deputations called for and presented. The roll was then called and there being a quorum present, the Convention proceeded to the election of a President. Rev. Dr. Craik, of Kentucky was nominated by the Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, and the nomination was gracefully seconded by Rev. Dr. De Koven, who had been Dr. Craik's opponent in a theological controversy not very long ago. The vote was unanimous and Dr Craik was conducted to the Chair by Rev Dr. Mead and ex-Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky.

The Doctor in a few exceedingly appropriate words, acknowledged the honor conferred, invoking the help of God and the co-operation of his brethren. Some debate arose with regard to the rules of order. Those of the last Convention were adopted *pro tempore*. The Convention adjourned about 4 p. m., to meet on Thursday at 10 a. m.

The whole of the original North Carolina deputation is present. There was an attempt made to have the Convention moved to some other building, with better acoustic properties. The changes in the building, chiefly its enlarged and recessed chancel, have increased materially the difficulty of hearing in it. An attempt has been made to obviate this by wires stretched across under the ceiling, just above the capitals of the pillars, but the success of the experiment is, to say the least, incomplete. But there are so many conveniences connected with St. John's, for conventional purposes, that many will be reluctant to leave it for any other place. That, however, is a question to be settled on Friday.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Industrial Movement—Special Notice.

In pursuance of a plan set forth, in previous issues of this journal, to the effect that on securing the donation of a suitable tract of land near the coast in Virginia, or the Carolinas, and conveniently accessible by rail and water, an Industrial Colony will be established, we would most earnestly urge all interested to communicate such information as they may possess. Parties having lands they are willing to donate are requested to give us the particulars. If immediate arrangements can be made for the land we are at liberty to announce that active operations will begin at once, and as a result the section securing this colony is destined to speedy improvement. It is to be hoped that the high mutual benefits to come from this movement, will stimulate to prompt action. Full details of the plan will be given on application.

Jeff. Davis' Private Papers.

The papers and effects captured with Jeff. Davis at the close of the war have ever since been jealously preserved in the Government vaults in Washington. A few weeks ago Mr. Davis had his memory jostled by a business transaction, which made it important to have certain private papers stowed away in the catacomb of the War Department. Through a Southern friend he communicated with the Secretary of War, and asked if there was any impropriety in requesting the return of such unimportant documents and letters as would only be of service to him in business relations. Gen. Belknap thought there would be none, and the urn of the Confederacy was brought forth, the seal broken and the contents examined. The letters and private papers were ordered to be returned. A ring, several boxes of cigars, brought by blockade runners, and not having the loyal evidence of internal revenue stamps, underwear and linen shirts, in as good a state of preservation as any cloth about the mummies at the Smithsonian Institution, were also included in the category. At the bottom of the box were exhumed dreadful emblems of war, a pair of revolvers and a carbine. Should these, too, be returned? A council of war was held, at which General Townsend, General Vincent and the Secretary of War were present. It was solemnly resolved that, at the present critical juncture in the affairs of the South, it would be imprudent for the War Department to furnish arms to the ex-President of the deceased Confederacy. The rusty revolvers might have in them elements of a new rebellion, and wise statesmanship dictated that these silent weapons of death should again be consigned to the catacombs of the War Department, where a Democratic successor of the present secretary alone can wake them to glory. It can be stated that this affair had nothing whatever to do with the recent outrages in the Southern States. Mr. Davis gets his private papers, some of his friends have been favored with the dried up cigars as souvenirs of the Lost Cause, and all that is dangerous, the revolvers and carbine, again repose peacefully in the War Department, for the great seal of General Townsend has consigned the box to its old position, wrapped about with red tape and marked, "handle with care."

ALABAMA.

A TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT INVESTIGATING THE "DISORDERS."

HE EXPOSES THE RADICAL SLANDERERS AND DENIES THEIR ASSERTIONS.

TRIAL OF MEN CHARGED WITH KILLING BILLINGS.

THE EVIDENCE VERY CONFLICTING.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER.

NEW YORK, Oct 8—Noon—Rev. Thos. M. Eddy is dead.

The Tribune has sent a correspondent to Alabama to investigate the reports of outrages on Republicans in that State, and his first letter, dated Montgomery, October 3d, is published this morning and contains the following: "I know nothing personally of the condition of the disturbed counties, but I shall go to them in a day or two. As far as I have been able to investigate, I have found that the Administration journals and Administration politicians have grossly slandered the people of this State. The party press, on both sides, is very bitter in political controversy, but the Republican papers are just as denunciatory of their opponents as those published in the interest of the Democratic party, and it is not true that the latter have advised, or do now advise, their friends to resort to intimidation or violence. The authors of some of these slanders that are destroying the credit of the State, and driving away immigrants, live in this city, and I don't wonder that they are treated with contempt. They say they are 'ostracised,' but they pass through the streets without molestation or insult. I have the word of high Republican officials here that socially and in business relations, honorable men, no matter what their politics are, will be treated alike except by a few worthless fellows whose society nobody desires.

MOBILE, Oct. 8—Night—The testimony in the Sumter county case closed yesterday. Robt. H. Smith, one of the counsel for the defense, is now making his argument. The decision of the Commissioners will probably be rendered to-morrow. The evidence is very conflicting, that for the prosecution, except Henry J. Greatlas, Billings' law partner, is colored; the evidence for the defense is part white and part colored. The colored witnesses, for the prosecution, identified Renfro and Bullock, and swore positively that they were present at, and assisted in the killing along with twenty or twenty five others. Witnesses swore they were in the road at the time and saw the killing. Hillman was not identified and will probably be discharged. The evidence for Renfro and Bullock, establishing *alibis*, is strong. Several parties swore positively they were at their respective homes, the nearest one being nine miles away from the scene of the killing at the time of the murder.

There is a discrepancy about the name of Hillman; he is called in the affidavit and warrant of arrest William Hillman, his true name being Philip Hillman.

The two main witnesses for the prosecution swore that Billings, who was about thirty-five years of age, was killed between sunset and dusk on Saturday, August 1st, as he was riding along the public road, about one hundred yards from his residence, in Sumter county, both man and horse being killed, and was found dead on Sunday morning. They swore that Renfro came out of the woods and said, with an oath, "Halt! God d—n you!" when others rose and fired. Nothing was proven by the prosecution as to the previous threats of either of the prisoners against Billings. The prisoners are quiet, respectable looking young men and farmers in Sumter county.

MOBILE, Oct. 8—Night.—After the argument in the case to-day, and about 2:30 p. m., the Commissioner rendered his decision committing Renfro and Bullock to jail without bail and discharging Hillman. The Commissioner refused to enter into the constitutionality of the law, and based his decision upon the fact that while the evidence establishing an alibi in the cases of Bullock and Renfro was strong, there was testimony enough to justify the committal. After the decision and before it was carried into effect, the U. S. District Attorney asked the Commissioner to hold Hillman until a new affidavit, charging him with the whipping of Wilson Doyle, could be prepared and a warrant issued for his arrest. This the Commissioner refused to do; subsequently, and while at perfect liberty, Hillman told the U. S. District Attorney that he would appear at 5 p. m., and give bail to answer this new charge.

MONTGOMERY, Oct. 10.—Night. Gen. E. W. Healey, United States Marshal for Alabama, has appointed some dozen or two deputy marshals upon the recommendation and request of Chas. E. Mayer, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of this State. These deputies have been appointed in the negro counties for election purposes exclusively and are all Republicans.

Like Regulars on Dress Parade

The teeth should always be scrupulously clean and free from blemish. Keep them in this condition with the incomparable SOZODONT, and when they are veterans in the service, they will still be as "good as new."

Don't Slight Your Teeth

Remember that upon their labor, the health of the stomach depends. Keep them perfect, and, in order to do so, manipulate them with a brush dipped in the fragrant SOZODONT once or twice a day.

There is no disease flesh is heir to more troublesome to manage than rheumatism. It comes when you least expect it, and generally remains till it gets ready to go away. The most conspicuous remedy for this complaint is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

LOUISIANA.

A WAY TO A SOLUTION OF THE TROUBLES.

PROPOSAL TO COUNT THE ELECTION RETURNS OF 1872.

NEW YORK, October 10—Noon—A Times special from New Orleans says: Kellogg having in his recent address signified his willingness to abide by the count of the election of 1872 by the Board of Arbitration, prominent Democrats propose that the returns now secreted by order of the McEnery returning board be brought forward and canvassed anew with a view to the final settlement of the contested election cases. In order to effect this arrangement it will be necessary for both parties and the several candidates on each ticket to agree to submit to the decision of the arbitrators. The proposition has not yet been formally submitted to Kellogg, but there is reason to believe that he is so well satisfied of his election by a large majority that he will agree to it if the arbitration can be fairly conducted and the Democrats give the proper guarantees of security and good faith. [And how about Kellogg's guarantees? EDS. JOURNAL.]

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12—Noon.—To-morrow's Picayune will contain the specific and duly authorized offer on the part of the fusionists to accept the proposition made by Gov. Kellogg in his address, viz: to test the question of the Louisiana State government by a canvass of the actual returns; all parties to abide by these returns, which are in the custody of the McEnery party and can be produced and authoritatively at any time.

General Pennypacker, for sometime commanding the United States troops in this city, left last evening, under orders to resume his post at Nashville.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12—Night.—A fight occurred yesterday noon at the Old Chervee road store, St. James Parish, between the Bovee and Hogan Republican factions. One of the parties had assembled to ratify a compromise with the Conservatives, when the other interfered; the result was a free fight, in which several were wounded but none killed.

Gov. Kellogg has received the following dispatches, which were referred to the Advisory Board:

"St. Martinsville, Oct. 12.

To Gov. Wm. Kellogg:

I have the honor to report that intimidation reigns supreme at Breaux Bridge. One hundred and fifty White League cavalry are under arms six miles above here.

Signed O. D. Lahossaye, Jr.,
Sheriff St. Martin's Parish."

"St. Martinsville, Oct. 12.

To Gov. Wm. Kellogg:

Receiving no answer to my dispatch, I repaired to Breaux Bridge, where I registered 301 white and 20 colored Democrats. Though there were over 500 Republicans in that section, not one dared come forward to register, on account of intimidation. Must I continue to register?

Signed Louis C. Seviero,
Superintendent of Registration, St. Martin's Parish."

HEADQUARTERS.

THE ELECTIONS TO DAY.

THE "SATRAPERY" IN TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Noon—West Virginia elects Congressmen and members of the Legislature, and upon the latter depends a United States Senator.

Ohio elects all except the Governor—no Senator is involved.

Indiana elects all except Governor. One United States Senator is to be chosen.

Nebraska has a full election, and a United States Senator is involved.

Iowa elects a full ticket except the Governor; no Senator is to be chosen.

Dakota Territory elects delegates.

Arkansas votes on the new Constitution.

These elections involve forty-six members of Congress and three U. S. Senators.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—Night.—The Governor of Tennessee having telegraphed to the President some time ago asking that the United States authorities discontinue the action looking to the trial of the parties in Gibson county, indicted for the lynching of negroes, and allow the State to assert its own authority in the matter of their trial, the President referred the telegram to Judge Williams who in turn communicated with the U. S. Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee, on the subject of Brown's telegram. The District Attorney sends a long communication here reviewing the trouble in Gibson county and protesting that it is the duty of the U. S. Courts to take cognizance of the violations of law, and acting upon this report the Attorney General writes to Governor Brown denying the request made by that official and concluding as follows: "I know of no reason to suppose that the parties arrested will not be fairly tried in the United States Courts, and if innocent, acquitted, but if found guilty, I am sure no one will object to their proper punishment, because they were not convicted in a State Court. While, if consistent with his official duty, the President would be pleased to accede to your wishes he does not feel at liberty to interfere with the judicial proceedings referred, to and they will therefore be allowed to proceed in the usual way to a final determination in the courts of the United States."

The U. S. Supreme Court met to-day, but did not commence any decisions, and probably none will be rendered before Monday, the 26th inst. In consequence of the absence of the President, the customary visit of the Justices to the Executive Mansion, at the beginning of the new term, did not take place. The Chief Justice and all of the Associate Justices were present at the opening of the Court to-day. At the adjournment of the Court the members of the bar present then held a meeting relative to the death of Judge Curtis. Brief addresses were made by several gentlemen, after which the customary resolutions of respects were unanimously adopted.

Information from Japan, September 4th, is that the difficulties between that country and China were still unsettled and both parties are concentrating their forces in the island of Formosa and at strategic points on their respective coasts. A settlement is thought to depend on the result of the negotiations of the Japanese ambassador sent to Pekin.

Midshipman Daniel F. Baker died at Magasaki, Japan, August 15, of consumption. He was officially reported as a young officer conspicuous for a prompt and intelligent discharge of duty.

A telegram from the Pensacola navy yard, dated yesterday, reports no new sick, fourteen convalescent, one discharged to duty and the death that day of private R. M McGowan of the marine corps.

The Northern parties for the observation of the transit of Venus, at Vladovastak and Peking, arrived at Nagasaki August 31. The Kearsage was detailed by Admiral Pennock to take the Vladovastak party to their destination, and the Ashuelot the Peking party. The latter sailed from Nagasaki September 3, and the former September 4.

The death of Commodore Woolsey, at Pensacola, promotes Capt. Pierce Crosby to the grade of commodore, and Commander L. A. Kimberly to the grade of captain. Capt. Crosby is now attached to the Washington Navy Yard, but will be detached therefrom upon receiving his new commission. Pensacola Yard is now in command of Capt. Semmes, and no change will be made there till the fever shall have abated.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHAMBERLAIN AND MOSES EUCHERED AT SUMTER.

CHARLESTON, October 12—Noon—Reports from the interior of the State show that the excitement concerning the gubernational canvas runs very high. Gov. Moses has taken the stump for Chamberlain. Yesterday Chamberlain, Moses and the colored Congressman Elliot, went to Sumter to the home of Moses where Judge Green the independent Republican candidate also resides, and has a great personal popularity. A mass meeting of the colored Republicans of the county was called but refused to hear either Chamberlain, Moses or Elliott, drowning their voices amid cheers for Green. An Independent Republican meeting was organized and addressed by several local speakers in denunciation of the Chamberlain-Moses party, who returned to Columbia indignant at being refused a hearing.

THE WEST.

A DECISIVE DEFEAT OF THE INDIANS.

THE ORACLE SPEAKS AGAIN.

SANTANTA AND BIG TREE JUGGED AGAIN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Noon.—A dispatch dated "In the field with General Mackenzie's Expedition, Oct., 1st., via Fort Worth, Texas, Oct., 11, 1874," says: "General Mackenzie, after repelling two attacks by Indians on his column on the 26th and 27th of September, marched all the night of the 27th and surprised at sunrise of the following morning five camps of Cheyenne allies, situated in the canyon Citro Blanco, on Jute Creek, near the fork of Red River. A decisive blow was inflicted. The troops captured and destroyed over 100 lodges and their entire outfit, comprising robes, munitions of warfare, &c. One thousand four hundred and twenty-four horses and mules were captured, of which 1,048 were at once killed. The bodies of four Indians, who were killed, were brought in. Our loss was one soldier, slightly wounded. Gen. Mackenzie is in pursuit with thirty days' supplies.

VINITA, Oct. 12—Night—President Grant, ex-Secretary Borie and others, arrived here to-day. Hundreds of Cherokees turned out to see the Great Father. The President made the following speech: "It affords me great pleasure to visit your beautiful country, which I have never seen before, though I have been on all sides it; it is rich in soil and unsurpassed in beauty. Without saying anything at this time about the policy which I think should be adopted with regard to the Territory, I will say I am pleased with such evidences of advancement among you, and I hope that you will be encouraged in cultivating these of so rich and magnificent a country."

Friend Miles, Agent of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes Indian Territory, under date of the 5th inst., writes to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as follows: "I have to report that the twenty-four lodges of Kiowas, under Satanta, went into camp near this Agency on the evening of the 3d inst. Gen. Neill proceeded to their camp and demanded the surrender of all their arms. This was readily acceded to. The party is headed by Santanta, Big Tree, Woman's Heart and Strong Bear. Satanta and Big Tree are to be held in close confinement as hostages until further orders. The remainder will be permitted to go into camp near the Agency, and will be required to answer daily roll call.

SOUTH AMERICA.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Via Havana, Oct. 12—Noon.—Gen. Periforio Diaz has reconsidered his determination to retire from public life. He is in the city and will take his seat in Congress. The division between the Liberals and the Conservatives still exists. It is said that President Serido desires to be elected for another term. This may have serious consequences. In the last Presidential campaign the pledge was put forward that the President would not ask a re-election, and on this account he was supported by the Diaz party. The debates in Congress of late have been very excited and even disorderly. The troubles in the States of Morello, Yucatan and Oajaca, the accusations against the Governors of Puebla, Jalisco and San Luis Potosi, furnishing them cause of bitter contention.

RIO JANERIO, Oct. 12—Noon. No general engagement has yet taken place between the government troops and the insurgents. Gen. Rivas, the commander of the main body of the insurgents, is waiting for reinforcements before moving on the capital.

"War to the Knife!"—We have declared war against counterfeiters, and we mean to fight it out. When diseases of the Kidneys or of the procreative organs prostrate you, take HELMBOLD'S BUCHU. The genuine Helmbold's Buchu may be known by the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold, on each bottle, and is fully warranted for diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Sold by all the druggists everywhere.

Two or three doses of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* will cure a horse of any common cough or cold, and the very worst cases may be cured in a few weeks. We know this from experience.

A WORD TO THE INVALID.

If you want a healthy Liver and pure Blood take SIMMONS' HEPATIC COMPOUND or LIVER CURE. It will give you an appetite and prove a blessing to the suffering. E. L. KING & SON, Propri tors and Manufacturers, Columbia, S. C. For sale at wholesale and retail at manufacturers prices at JAMES C. MUNDS' Drug Store, Third street, oppos te City Hall, Wilmington, N. C.

jan 16-14-d3m&w12m

J. A. BYRNE, W. B. KENAN.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business in Rockingham, N. C., under the name and style of Newsom & Quick, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will hereafter be conducted by Stephen Quick, who assumes all the liabilities of the late concern, and to whom all payments due the same must be made.

STEPHEN QUICK,
T. J. NEWSOM,

Rockingham, N. C., Oct 5th 1874. W—2t

THE WILMINGTON EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE — AND — Surgical Infirmary,

47 & 49 N. Front Street.

This institution, which offers all the comfort and privacy of a home, while possessing the conveniences and appliances of a public hospital, is prepared to receive patients suffering from *disease* or *injury* of the EYE or EAR, or other surgical affection requiring operative treatment.

One of the largest and finest residences in the city is occupied for the purpose, and the *Surgeon in charge resides in the building* with his family, having the nursing and treatment after delicate operations under his personal care and supervision.

To persons from the Carolinas and States further South this Institute offers every advantage of the large northern cities, without the severity of their climate and with considerable economy in time and expense. The medical profession and others are invited to address for information

DR. M. J. DEROSSET, Resident Surgeon,
P. O. Box 172, Wilmington, N. C.

oct 9 w-2w

Wadesboro Herald copy.

CRESCENT SPECTACLES.

Improve your sight.

THE Crescent Spectacles now offered to the Public are guaranteed superior to all others in the market. For clearness and distinctness of vision they are unrivaled, the total absence of prismatic Pebbles render them especially (*Trade Mark*) desirable. Being ground with great care, they are free from all imperfections and impurities. They are mounted in Gold, Silver, Shell, Rubber and Steel frames and will last many years without change.

For sale only by our Agents,

J. H. ALLEN, Jeweler and Opticians sole Agents for Wilmington, N. C.

☞None genuine without the trade mark Stamped on every pair. Manufactured by

FELLOWS, HOLMES & CLAPP. New York.

Look for Trade Mark. No peddlers employed.

march 27 13-w1

W. C. McNEELY, of N. C.,

WITH

C. N. HOWARD & CO.,

Commission Merchants

Nos. 77 & 79 Broad St., New York.

REFERENCES: Hanover National Bank, N. Y.; Mechanics National Bank, N. Y.; First National Bank, Garrettsville, Ohio; Exchange Bank of Canada, Montreal.

Cash advanced on Cotton, Naval Stores, Dry Fruits, Peanuts, &c.

☞ Will fill orders for Groceries, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Bagging, Iron Ties, &c.

june 12 w3m

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING.

A FULL ASSORTMENT of Brushes, consisting in part of White Wash, Paint, Hearth, Shoe, Horse, Marking and Stencil Brushes in every variety.

For sale low by

GILES & MURCHISON'S,
38 North Front Street.

sept 27 131

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of the Superior Court of Duplin County, made at Spring Term, 1874, I will sell at public vendue at the Court House door in the town of Kenansville, Duplin County, on the 17th day of October 1874

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT,

known as the Frohlich lot, situated in the town of Kenansville. Said lot contains about five acres, well set with fruit trees and grape vines of the choicest selections. Comfortable dwellings and a fine Wine Cellar. Terms cash.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
C. S. C. and Commissioner.

Kenansville, Sept 10 1874.

sept 19 232-4t-2

JAMES LEFFEL' IMPROVED DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore,
MANUFACTURERS
FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

Nearly 7,000 now in use, working under heads varying from 2 to 240 feet! 24 sizes, from 5½ to 96 inches.

The most powerful Wheel in the Market, and most economical in use of Water.

Large ILLUSTRATED Pamphlet sent post free

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO, OF

Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Babcock & Wilcox Patent Tubulous Boiler, Ebaugh's Crusher for Minerals, Saw and Grist Mills, Flouring Mill Machinery, Machinery for White Lead Works and Oil Mills, Shafting Pulleys and Hangers.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

feb 21 w'm

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP, Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump, or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other.

For sale by Dealers and the Trade generally. Inquire for Blatchley's Pump, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacture
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

march 20 w-8m

MOTT'S LIVER PILSS!

An old physician once said that [illegible] when a man [illegible] the Liver, and [illegible] it may [illegible] When the Liver is out of order the whole system and every organ and function [illegible] more or less in consequence [illegible] of the disease a man

Does not know what ails him.

He is moody, restless and irritable [illegible] that is the time to take a simple [illegible] will restore him to health

IN A SINGLE DAY,

and prevent a whole train of disease that may follow.

MOTT'S LIVER PILLS cure torpidity of the Liver.

MOTT'S LIVER PILLS give tone to the Stomach.

MOTT'S LIVER PILLS cleanse the system of bile.

MOTT'S LIVER PILLS drive out febrile affections.

MOTT'S LIVER PILLS regulate the Liver, and are more reliable as a Liver medicine than any of the *mineral preparations* that do more HARM THAN GOOD.

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per box.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
Proprietors, 8 and 9 College Place, New York.

may 15 116-11

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the Probate Court
Duplin County. } September 8, 1874.

APPLICATION for the Probate of the will of Cato Middleton, in Nuncupative form, a paper writing in the form of an affidavit [illegible] day propounded in open court, as the last will and testament of Cato Middleton, [illegible] in Nuncupative form by [illegible] and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Carr is the only heir at law and next of kin of said deceased and who is a non-resident. On motion, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington JOURNAL, a Weekly Newspaper published in the City of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina notifying the said William Carr to be and appear before J. D. Southerland, Judge of Probate for Duplin county, at his office in Kenansville, on Saturday the 31st day of October, 1874, and contest said will if he thinks proper.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Probate Judge,
Duplin County, N. C.

sept 17 18-6t

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE!

THE MOST POWERFUL HEALING AGENT EVER DISCOVERED.

The wonderful celerity with which this combination of Carbolic Acid with OTHER SOOTHING CURATIVE EMOLLIENTS Heals the Most Virulent Sores and Ulcers is something akin to the marvelous.

It is with pride that the Proprietors call attention to the gratifying fact that Physicians give it the Highest Meed of Praise, and use it and prescribe it in their practice.

☞POINTS TO BE BORNE IN MIND.

CARBOLIC SALVE positively cures the worst sores.

CARBOLIC SALVE instantly allays the pain of burns.

CARBOLIC SALVE cures all cutaneous eruptions.

CARBOLIC SALVE removes pimples and blotches.

CARBOLIC SALVE will cure cuts and bruises.

CARBOLIC SALVE ranks at the head of all Salves, Ointments or other Healing Compounds, and HAS ACHIEVED A GREATER REPUTATION AND HAS A LARGER SALE than any other similar preparation of contemporaneous invention.

Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
Proprietors,
8 and 9 College Place, New York.

sept 11 227-tf

PARENTS REDUCE YOUR SHOE BILLS TWO THIRDS BY BUYING SILVER TIPPED SHOES.

march 6 w6m

84 per cent. guaranteed with

1874 TURBINE N. F. BURNHAM'S

WATER WHEEL

The best in the Market, and sold at less price than any other first-class Wheel.

Send for a Pamphlet and be convinced. N. F. BURNHAM, York, Pa.

aug 11 20-1y-4m

Peace Institute,

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The Fall Session commences on WEDNESDAY the 3d September, and continues without intermission to the middle of June following.

For catalogue and circulars containing full particulars, &c., address

REV. R. BURWELL & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

june 24 162-3t&wtf1sept

To Eat and to Drink.

GUAVA JELLY, Shaker Preserves,
English, French and American Pickles,
Marmalade and Jams, West End Biscuit,
Bordeaux Butter Biscuit, Milk Biscuit,
Fruit Crackers, Peek Frean Biscuit,
Ginger Snaps, Ginger Cakes,
Rhine Wines, Sauterne and Clarets,
Sherry, Port and Madeira, Chartreuse, Curacoa,
Annisette and Maraschino, Old Pale Brandy [illegible], Old Pale Sherry [illegible],
Dutch Head, Cream and Square Cheese.
Choicest Family Supplies always [illegible]

CHAS D. MYERS & CO.,
5 & 7 North Front St.

oct 11

WEDDING CARDS GOTTEN UP and printed in the most fashionable style at the JOURNAL OFFICE.